

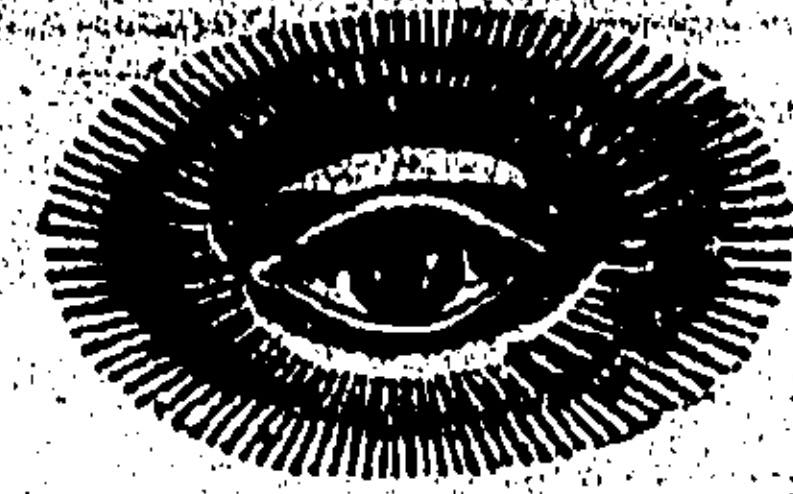
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INTERPORT CRICKET.

MALAYA v. SHANGHAI.

ANOTHER DRAMATIC COLLAPSE.

Shanghai Dismisses the Whole Team for Only 77.

"SOUTHERNERS" TOO ENTERPRISING AGAINST CLASS BOWLING.

With the disposal of Shanghai by Hong Kong, interest to-day centred on the meeting of Malaya and Shanghai.

Malaya, a reputedly strong batting side, had no right to make such a poor score as 77. They were too enterprising against first class bowling and fielding—and paid the penalty.

Up to the time of writing, Malaya's supposedly weak bowling has not done so badly.

BOWLERS IN FORM.

Malaya—1st Innings.		Shanghai—1st Innings.	
Lt. H. C. Harker-Taylor, lb.w., b Rawsthorne	1	D. W. Leach, st. Jordan, b Richards	21
Capt. C. H. Congdon, c Ollerdesen, b Isaacs	3	P. Madar, lb.w., b Richards	13
R. L. L. Braddell, c & b Ollerdesen	10	J. A. Quayle, c Whitley, b Richards	5
J. W. Bloeloch, c Stokes, b Ollerdesen	31	L. F. Stokes, not out	31
N. J. A. Foster, c Leach, b Isaacs	11	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, not out	3
Capt. F. O'N. Ford, hit wicket, b Isaacs	5	Extras	12
N. H. P. Whitley, run out	6	Total (for 3 wks.) 85	
A. B. Jordan, b Isaacs	4	H. W. Allison, C. E. Ollerdesen, T. L. Rawsthorne, J. A. Isaacs, E. G. Barnes, J. T. Hegarty to bat.	
Dr. J. M. A. Lowson, st. Barnes, b Ollerdesen	1	Fall of wickets:—1 for 31, 2 for 43, 3 for 71.	
H. G. L. Richards, b Ollerdesen	3		
R. B. Lewis, not out	0		
Extras	2		

Total 77
Fall of wickets:—1 for 4, 2 for 8, 3 for 32, 4 for 57, 5 for 57, 6 for 62, 7 for 68, 8 for 74, 9 for 74, 10 for 77.

Bowling Analysis.		O. M. R. W.
Isaacs	14	4 23 4
Rawsthorne	5	1 23 1
Ollerdesen	9	1 29 4

Disaster overtook Malaya early, the two opening batsmen being back in the pavilion before three overs had been completed. But the Malayan bats did not go to excessive points to play themselves in; they dealt with each ball on its merits, keeping the straight bat to the good 'uns and hitting with vigour the ones which were loose.

Mr. Foster won the toss and elected to bat on a wicket off which one hoped for the best. The sun was not nearly as strong as yesterday.

Isaacs opened the bowling from the Law Courts end and Rawsthorne followed from the other.

Harker-Taylor and Congdon went in first for Malaya. In his first over Rawsthorne appealed confidently for leg-before against Harker-Taylor and there was no doubt that the batsman had stepped across a straight ball—one wicket for 4 runs.

Braddell sent Rawsthorne to the leg boundary. Then Congdon was dismissed by a catch by Ollerdesen at second slip off Isaacs's bowling—two wickets for 8 runs.

Batsmen Run Well. In the short space that they were together, the Malaya opening pair showed perfect understanding in running between the sticks. Both batsmen were inclined to be enterprising and Congdon got through falling to get proper hold of that delivery of Isaacs's (left-hander) on the off.

Next man in was Bloeloch who showed a very good eye and was particularly strong on the leg side, getting Rawsthorne away to the boundary with comparative ease.

Malaya had 10 up after 17 minutes' play and 20 up in 25 minutes. Isaacs was bowling at his best but Rawsthorne was not quite so dangerous as yesterday and was probably feeling the effects of yesterday's overtime.

With nice forcing strokes, Bloeloch sent Rawsthorne past third man and then between point and cover, giving Malaya 30 runs in as many minutes.

Two Difficult Chances. As compared with the local match at this time, the wicket was not lending much assistance to the bowlers yet but both Isaacs and Raw-

thorne made one two get up rather quickly off the pitch. Bloeloch was doing more than Braddell but they backed each other up well.

With the score at 32, Ollerdesen was put on to bowl in place of Rawsthorne. His first ball Braddell hit straight back to him and the bowler brought off a smart one-handed catch with his feet two feet from the ground—three wickets down for 32 runs.

Shanghai then failed to accept two difficult chances. Foster (the Malaya captain) drove the first ball he faced high above mid-off. Running from cover-point, Stokes sprang and got his right hand to the ball, which was travelling fast away from him—a feat in itself—but failed to hold the catch.

Peculiar Incident. Then Bloeloch, who had got his eye in, hit one past Captain Barrett at short leg and the ball barely touched the Shanghai skipper's hand.

A three by Foster and another leg boundary by Bloeloch made Shanghai 40 up in just under 45 minutes. Then a couple of short singles were smartly run by the batsmen, two of them being short and daring.

One of Ollerdesen's deliveries to Foster hit the batsman's bat, his foot rolled up against the wicket but failed to dislodge the ball whereupon Barnes, the veteran Shanghai stumper, held a long and close inspection of the wicket.

IN THE NORTH

Nationalists In Hupeh.

Yochow Now Taken.

Remnants Of Hankow Army Retreating.

How the punitive expedition sent by the Nanking Nationalist Government against Hankow is now taking over control of a wide area is described in an overnight cable to the "Kung Sheung Yat Po."

Hupeh province will be held by troops under General Li Tsung-jen, the most renowned fighter of the Kwangsi military clique, other members of which ruled Canton till last week's coup against them.

Hunan is to be the hunting ground of General Cheng Chien who was in charge in Nanking when the notorious outrages were perpetrated.

Defeated Hordes Go South. Yochow, a large city about 180 miles south-west of Hankow, has been taken, continues the cable, by the 2nd Nationalist Army which attacked Hankow from the West (up-river).

Remnants of the defeated Hankow Army are still numerous. These are retreating further into

NEW DRAFTS.

Leave Southampton For Far East.

London, Yesterday. The transport "Dorchester" left Southampton this afternoon with 65 officers and 1,326 other ranks, comprising drafts for stations on the Far East, including 105 each for the Scots Guards and the Coldstream Guards for Shanghai.—Reuter.

Hunan (towards the Kwangtung border).

Later Claims. Shanghai, Yesterday. General Ho Ying-ching of the 1st Nationalist Army claims the capture of Mengchen, Taitien, and Tungshanpu by Nanking forces. The last-named is 20 miles from Suchow in the most northerly part of Anhui.—Reuter.

Convention Prospects. Although prospects of a Nationalist convention at Shanghai have dwindled considerably, four well-known men in the Party are still striving to bring about an understanding.

Each has his own personal interests to serve. General Li Chai-sum, Commander-in-Chief at Canton until the Ironsides stepped in last week, is reported to be in negotiation in Shanghai with several people. He is dependent on the Kwangsi military clique for help to re-establish him in Canton but his friends' commands are too far away.

Mr. Wang's Pet Theory. Accordingly, Li Chai-sum hopes that a compromise will be arrived at with Mr. Wang Ching-wel, leader of the Leftists, whereby he can come to an understanding with the Ironsides.

Mr. Wang Ching-wel is negotiating because it is only by such a convention that he can make himself the head of the Nationalist Party—his pet obsession.

Chiang Kai-shek's Desires. General Chiang Kai-shek is negotiating because he wants to get back to politics and is willing to operate with the Leftists (although he does not like them) in order to secure their backing to balance the power of Nanking.

General Tan Yen-kai of the Nanking Government is negotiating because he is a friend of Chiang Kai-shek and because he believes that the rival factions of the Party can only be re-united by such a conference.

[Note: According to these claims, the Nanking advance has made further material progress.] H.M.S. "Vindictive."

Shanghai, Yesterday. H.M.S. "Vindictive" returned last evening.—Reuter.

[Note: The "Vindictive" left Shanghai for Nanking with detachments of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regts. to relieve the Marines stationed there.]

Ho Chien To Evacuate. Hankow, Yesterday. Chu Pei-fah and an emissary Feng Yu-hsiang have proceeded to Nanking.

Ho Chien's troops are preparing to evacuate the Hankow area. Nationalist troops are concentrating at Yining.—British Naval Wireless.

SOVIET MONEY

To Pay For Shanghai Strikers.

UNQUALIFIED STATEMENT.

\$1,000 For Each Strike Set In Motion.

Shanghai, Yesterday. At the Provisional Court, in the course of the trial of seven agitators who were charged by the Settlement Police with intimidation in inciting strikes, counsel for the Chinese authorities said that latter wanted the accused for similar offenses in Chinese territory.

He read a communication from the Shanghai Defence Commissioner, making an unqualified statement that the Soviet Consul-General in Shanghai was paying accused a thousand dollars for each strike they set in motion.

Accused were sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, which they will be handed over to the Chinese authorities if still wanted.—Reuter.

GILES'S FLIGHT.

HONOLULU TO NEW ZEALAND.

A START AT LAST.

San Francisco, Yesterday. Captain Giles, of the Hess Bluebird, a single-passenger aeroplane, has started on a flight to Honolulu and New Zealand.—Reuter's American Service.

Object of Flight. San Francisco, later. Twenty ships have been asked to keep a sharp lookout for Giles. A Detroit business man, Mr. W. H. Rossway, a New Zealander, is financing the flight, which is intended to promote the interests of aviation in Australia and New Zealand.—Reuter's American Service.

Forced Landing. New York, Yesterday. Giles made a forced landing near San Simon, California.

He has returned to the coast after covering 500 miles.—Reuter's American Service.

[A San Francisco message of November 11 stated:—Owing to storms extending several hundred miles to sea, Captain Frederick A. Giles, the Australian aviator, to-day postponed the start of his flight to New Zealand, scheduled for 9.30 a.m. to-morrow. Weather reports showed that head winds prevailed for 1,100 miles from the mainland, or for approximately half of the distance to Honolulu, the flier's first objective. Giles said that he would confer with the weather man on Saturday night, and make the flight when conditions warranted.]

GERMAN FLIER.

SEAPLANE'S DEPARTURE FROM HORTA.

FORCED TO RETURN.

Horta, Yesterday. The German, Herr Junker, in seaplane D1230, left for Harbour Grace at 5.25 o'clock, this afternoon, with the Viennese actress, Madame Dillenz, as passenger.—Reuter.

Towed Back. Horta, later. The D1230 is returning, being towed back. Apparently its heavy weight prevented it continuing the flight.—Reuter.

SECRET SEAPLANE.

TO CRUISE 3,000 MILES OR MORE.

POSSIBLE PACIFIC ATTEMPT.

New York, Yesterday. According to the New York Sun, the Navy is secretly building a seaplane for cruising at a radius of 3,000 miles or more, with which an attempt will be made in 1928 to fly across the Pacific and possibly round the world.—Reuter's American Service.

"DO NO GOOD."

COOLIDGE AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

PETITIONS OPPOSED.

Washington, Yesterday. Hearing that one of his supporters intended to start an end-leg chain of petitions to him urging his renunciation for the Presidency, Mr. Coolidge strongly expressed a wish that no such petitions be circulated. As they would "do no good,"—Reuter's American Service.

CANTON COUP.

Ironsides Sorely Perturbed.

BANKNOTE CRISIS.

Kongmoon Division Loyal To Li Chai-sum.

Now that they have secured control of Canton city, the Ironsides are sorely perturbed over the lack of confidence in the banknotes issued by the Central Bank, which is essentially a Nationalist Government institution.

The four Chinese Chambers of Commerce have taken measures to sustain the paper currency.

Rumours were circulated that some of the liquid funds were removed by the Kwangsi military clique but this seems hardly possible as the pro-Li Chai-sum officials were caught by surprise.

Projected Measures. At any rate, notes are not being accepted everywhere in Canton this week and they are now below par.

The Chambers of Commerce, in joint session, resolved to instruct members to accept at face value all notes of over \$1. The Bank is to be asked to open small stations for cashing notes of \$1 and less, such a step to be a convenience for the poor classes and

DRIZZLE OR MIST.

Not So Good For Cricket Interport.

The weather report issued by the Royal Observatory this forenoon stated:—The Japanese depression is passing into the Pacific. The anticyclone is central over N. China.

The typhoon is about 300 miles east of N. Luzon moving E.N.E. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy; some drizzle or mist.

country folk. Then a petition is to be sent to the Government asking it to deal sternly with all those who refuse the notes.

[Note: There was a banknote crisis a short while ago.]

Kongmoon Values. Premium on Hong Kong banknotes at Kongmoon city on Monday, says the "China Mail" correspondent, rose from 30 per cent. to 32 per cent., following the un- easiness on account of the Ironsides' coup at Canton.

KONGMOON CITY.

13th Division Against the Ironsides?

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Pakkai, Kongmoon, Monday. On Saturday all revenue bureaux such as those in charge of liquor, the 2½ per cent. Customs surtax, the kerosene special tax, etc., were seized by the 13th division which is composed of troops loyal to General Li Chai-sum and General Wong Shiuhung of Kwangsi, the latter of whom was deposed by the Ironsides last week.

The 13th division acts as garrison of Kongmoon city and the Sze Yap districts. Major-General Chan Cheung-po is in charge in the absence in Japan of Li General Chui King-tong who is a supporter of the Kwangsi military regime.

Holding on to the City. Units of this detachment in remote districts, such as Shuntai, have withdrawn to strengthen the defences of Kongmoon. It now appears that the division intends to hold its ground against the Ironsides who covet the territory for itself and for the road to the south-western peninsula of Kwangtung.

[Note: A local vernacular paper says that Major-General Chan Cheung-po is in negotiation with the Ironsides but this differs from the above report.]

NORTH RIVER.

Now Clear Of Kwangsi Troops.

Intelligence reaching Canton is that the main strength of the Kwangsi army—numbering several thousand strong—forming at Shukwan on the North River, has evacuated the town and marched westwards back to Kwangsi with the result that the

(Continued on Page 7.)

"IRENE" PIRACY CASE.

FINAL SUBMISSIONS OF COUNSEL.

COURT JURISDICTION.

Judge Decides Against Mr. Alabaster.

LEGAL COMPETENCE TO DEAL WITH PIRACY WITH VIOLENCE.

The trial of the seven pirates charged with complicity in the piracy of the s.s. "Irene" on October 19-20 is drawing to its final stages and this afternoon will see its conclusion after the final addresses of counsel for the defence and the summing up of His Lordship, Sir H. C. Gollan, Chief Justice.

At this morning's hearing, the Chief Justice held against Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (counsel for defence), on the point of law regarding the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Court to try Chinese subjects for alleged piracy with violence, committed on a Chinese ship in Chinese territorial waters.

TO FINISH TO-DAY.

This morning's proceedings were devoted to the hearing of argument by Mr. Alabaster regarding the question of the indictment and the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy is conducting the case for the Crown, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., is defending the prisoners, with Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro further representing the fourth prisoner. Mr. C. A. S. Russ is watching the case on behalf of the owners of the "Irene."

Mr. Alabaster, at the resumption of the Court this morning, said:—

The submission I have to make is that this Court has no jurisdiction to try these prisoners on the first count of the indictment. I distinguish between the two counts and for the purposes of this argument I admit that there is jurisdiction on the second count. The first count is a statutory offence which is piracy by municipal law and the penalty for which is death where the piracy is accompanied by certain acts endangering life.

International Law. The second count has no Statute beside it besides the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act and is piracy juri gentium (by the law of nations). On the authorities I cite, piracy juri gentium is justifiable anywhere and the penalty is three years' hard labour.

His Lordship: For piracy juri gentium, three years' hard labour? Mr. Alabaster: Yes. Originally, the punishment was death but it was then reduced to transportation for not less than fifteen years or three years' hard labour, and, transportation not being applicable to this Colony, we are left with three years' hard labour as the penalty.

Counsel then gave his authorities.

His Lordship: The point is this. In "Stephen's Digest" it is stated that piracy by the law of nations is liable to the same punishment as for statutory piracy in the body of any English county.

Counsel submitted that this referred to a previous Act. "Stephen's Digest" referred to the Act of 1827, whereas the authority he cited referred to a later Act.

His Lordship: I see the point. Counsel then continued that it was also clear, as he submitted, that piracy juri gentium was a distinctly different offence to those offences which had been created by statute so akin to piracy that they were called piracy in statute.

Counsel then referred to Kwok Ah-hing's case, which was a charge against a Chinese of piracy with violence on a French steamer.

A Previous Ruling. His Lordship: This Court has, you know, already held. It has jurisdiction, the judgment being by Mr. Justice Wood.

Counsel intimated that he was in that case and the point he took was different from that he was taking now. The point he took in the other case was that the whole offence having been committed off the beach of a small island by fishing boats, had taken place in foreign territorial waters in a place where "no big ships go" and that the Admiralty had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship: So that you read into the words "any person," any person amenable to the Court?

Counsel: Yes, any person amenable to the English Criminal law.

(Continued on Page 7.)

His Lordship: You might have taken the same point as you now raise.

Counsel admitted this but stated that he had relied on the other point in view of the circumstances of the case. He thought he could show His Lordship that the point he now raised had been argued.

Reverting to Kwok Ah-hing's case, counsel said that it was held by the Privy Council that the prisoner could not be extradited to China, even assuming that China had municipal law dealing with piracy, because the only municipal law applying to him was the municipal law of France. But it was also held that, as the offence had taken place on the high seas, it was justifiable anywhere and the Council held that prisoner should have been tried with piracy juri gentium in Hong Kong.

Case of Poon Kooi. Having established his case regarding the counts of the indictment being separate offences, continued counsel, he would turn to the question of jurisdiction. The Ordinance on which the Crown relied was the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, that if any person within any Colony should be charged with the commission of—here followed certain acts including piracy—committed on the sea, they could be brought to trial in any Colony and that the law officers could exercise the same discretion as they could otherwise.

It would probably be contended by the Crown, stated counsel, that the words "any person" was not limited. He, however, would contend that it meant any person "subject to our Municipal law," i.e., any British subject or any person on board a British ship or any person found within British territory. It did not, he would contend, cover a foreigner on a foreign ship.

"Remarkable" Position. His Lordship: A rather remarkable position arises, if that be so, viz., that if an offence is a more serious one, this Court has no jurisdiction but if it is a less serious offence, the Court has jurisdiction. It comes to this—that the same facts going to constitute piracy, if there is no violence, we have jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, you have the same piracy with circumstances of aggravation such as the use of violence, the piracy being exactly the same, the Court has no jurisdiction.

Counsel: I did not put it in that way.

His Lordship: That is the result.

Counsel continued that piracy could be accompanied with violence or not, but Parliament had said, "we will create a statutory offence making a certain form of piracy punishable with death but ordinary piracy not so." If a prisoner was in our jurisdiction at the time of the offence he could be tried with the same serious offence. But here, the Crown had included the two offences in the same indictment. He (counsel) admitted that the Court had jurisdiction on the second count, but not on the first because it was a special statutory offence.

His Lordship: So that you read into the words "any person," any person amenable to the Court?

Counsel: Yes, any person amenable to the English Criminal law.

(Continued on Page 7.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1927.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Phone C.22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

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WANTED.—To purchase one copy of The Amateur Photographer No. 2014, dated Wednesday, June 16th, 1927. Required to complete a vol. Apply Box No. 513, care of "China Mail."

WANTED.—Steno-typist. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Caldwell, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

WANTED.—Assistant for Export Dept. in European firm. Nationality immaterial but must be capable and reliable. Reply in confidence to Box No. 512, care of "China Mail."

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WATER SUPPLY.

Storage of water in Reservoirs on November 1, 1927.—
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Tytam	335.12	334.46
Tytam Byewash	11.75	8.92
Tytam Intermediate	105.60	105.90
Tytam Tuk	1,405.58	1,335.00
Wong Nei Chung	17.15	18.60
Pokfulum	54.58	56.40
Total	2,024.28	1,944.27

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

	1926	1927
Consumption	285.89	304.94
Estimated population 405,900		416,220
Consumption per head	20.6	28.3
per day		
Full Supply in all Ruder Main Districts during October, 1926 and 1927.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	351.53	327.75
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	100.30	100.80
Reception Reservoir		
Total	452.43	428.55

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

	1926	1927
Consumption	178.64	101.04
Estimated population 175,300		162,840
Consumption per head	16.1	20.00
per day		
Full Supply in all districts during October, 1926 and 1927.		

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to October 31, 1926, 95.39; October 31, 1927, 104.67 ins.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (Afterbeds)	297
Mainland	
Tsimshian	5124
Kowloon Peak	1971

NOTICES.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE of the Scottish Company, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, will take place at Union Church, Kennedy Road, on SUNDAY, 27th November, at 10.30 a.m. It is hoped that Members of the Society with their Ladies will endeavour to attend.
Hong Kong, 23rd November, 1927.

THEATRE ROYAL

Dec. 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17
at 9 p.m. sharp.

Matinee Dec. 14
at 4.30 p.m.

(Children half price)

MERRIE ENGLAND

Coupon Booking now open at Anderson's.

Public booking opens Monday next.

THEATRE ROYAL

HONG KONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

IN

BULLDOG DRUMMOND

November 23, 24, 25 and 26.
BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.
USUAL PRICES.

FANLING HUNT.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the AUTUMN MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927 (weather permitting) may be obtained from Dr. F. Pierce Grove, The Polo Club, Hong Kong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries will close at noon on Saturday, November 19, 1927.
Hong Kong, November 10, 1927.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF NAME.

WE, The Undersigned, hitherto carrying on business as Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, under the firm name of ABDOLRAHIM & CO., hereby notify that as from the 21st November, 1927, the said business will be carried on under the name and style of HALL & HALL, Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors at 34 Queen's Road Central.

WILLIAM HALL, B.Sc. Eng.
GEORGE ALBERT VICTOR HALL, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.
34 Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 21st November, 1927.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 26th November, 1927, commencing at 2 p.m. The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 for all persons including Ladies.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each up to Friday, 25th November, 1927.
The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.
Bookmakers, Tip Tac men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during Race Meetings.
Hong Kong, November 19th, 1927.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, 25th November, 1927, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 6 King's Park Buildings, Austin Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Full particulars from Catalogue) On View from Thursday, the 24th November, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.

ON MONDAY, 28th November, 1927, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 17, Ground Floor, Bowrington Canal Road West

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars from Catalogue). On View from Sunday, the 27th November, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.

ON UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—

Imakodid, from Osaka.
Wilvinit, from Bradford.
Slag, from Shanghai.
Lossius, from Shanghai.
Superior, from Göteborg.
Issemi Kwockat, from Kobe.
E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 17th November, 1927.

Unclaimed telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Company's local office for:—

Russo, from Napoli.
Traders, from Rangoon.
Vesser, from Shanghai.
E. A. LEGGATT, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 17th November, 1927.

RESEARCH WORK.

DEARTH OF AGRICULTURAL CANDIDATES.

Lord Lovat, presiding at the Imperial Agricultural Conference, regretted an Empire shortage of candidates for agricultural research. He advocated scholarships on the lines of those of the Colonial Service and the Empire Cotton Growing Association, also the pooling of results inter-Imperial.

The chairman of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Mr. G. A. Julius), while paying a tribute to the Commonwealth's enterprise in endowing scholarships, pointed out that private enterprise was more attractive financially.

There was an intolerable state of affairs in Australia, where graduates were picked over by private industrialists and the Government got the remainder.

The State Labour Governments were generous with scholarships, but the best men were going into other professions and the worst to agricultural research, which suffered not only from the inadequacy of the prizes but from a national failure to recognise fundamental.

Sir Gerald Strickland advocated liberal pensions. He paid a tribute to the late Mr. G. Farrar of New South Wales, whose researches, he said, had added many millions to Australia's agricultural wealth.

Major Elliott, M.P., commended Queensland's sub-tropical research, following on the Bruce-Amery agreement. Australia's parched lands, except tentatively, were not utilised irrigationally.

Dr. A. E. V. Richardson said that the Commonwealth was very willing to co-operate in an Empire chain of research stations. Australia was the driest continent in the world, but nevertheless irrigation was progressing consistently with a White Australia.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.

November 23 .. 6.40 .. 5.38

24 .. 6.41 .. 5.38

25 .. 6.42 .. 5.38

26 .. 6.43 .. 5.38

27 .. 6.43 .. 5.38

28 .. 6.44 .. 5.38

29 .. 6.45 .. 5.38

30 .. 6.46 .. 5.38

OPIUM TRADE.

FISHING BOAT MASTER CHARGED.

MAGISTERIAL INTIMATION.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. W. Schofield had before him the master of a fishing boat charged with the unlawful possession of 95 taels of prepared non-Government opium, and with allowing his boat to be used for the conveyance of the drug at the Yau-mat-shan on Monday last.

According to Revenue Officer Ward he was in a motor boat in the Yau-mat-shan when he saw the accused's sloop approaching and ordered it to stop. Accused displayed a shot from his revolver, whereupon the accused was observed to throw a bag into the water. The accused then dived into the harbour and swam to another boat, but he was seized as he was climbing on board. Two other men who were in the accused's sloop succeeded in effecting their escape. When the bag was recovered from the bottom of the harbour it was found to contain the opium and a big stone which was put in to sink the bag.

The defence, which was conducted by Mr. D. McCallum, whilst admitting possession of the opium, claimed that the bag was dragged from the sea, and the accused was not aware until after the seizure by R. O. Ward that it contained opium. The accused denied that he had thrown the bag into the water. It was done by one of the other men in the boat. He jumped overboard because he was frightened by firing of the officer's revolver.

This story failed to convince the Magistrate, who convicted and imposed a fine of \$5,000 or eight months' jail. His Worship ordered the opium to be handed over to the proper authorities who would pay a reward.

CRACKER FIRING.

STEPS TO ABATE PUBLIC NUISANCE.

The general community of the Colony (says the "Straits Times") will be very pleased to learn that a bill is to be introduced into the Legislative Council to amend the Arms and Explosives Ordinance and thus give some relief from what is becoming a pronounced nuisance.

In the objects and reasons the acting Attorney-General the Hon. Mr. G. Seth, K.C., states: "In recent years squibs crackers and fireworks containing mixtures of chlorates and sulphur, chlorates and phosphorus, and chlorates and metallic aluminium, which are highly explosive substances, have been imported into and used in the Colony on various festival occasions. As the use of such fireworks—which are little short of bombs—is highly dangerous, the law is being amended to regulate the composition of these explosives.

In future only squibs and crackers containing not more than half an ounce by weight of black gunpowder may be imported into and used in the Colony.

FARMERS RISE.

INFLAMED BY COMMUNIST PREACHINGS.

Several thousand farmers congregated at Haimung and created disturbances recently, according to telegram received by the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce." Communists are alleged to have instigated the trouble.

Police are reported to have been sent to the scene to disperse the farmers and met with resistance. A battle followed during which three constables were wounded.

The police opened fire on the mob, killed three and wounded 17. Eight of the farmers were arrested, including one of the ringleaders, who was promptly tried and executed. A Communist leader named Yen Tseng, who is said to have played a prominent part in the disturbances, escaped from the police. The situation is reported to be normal again.

INSPECTION TOUR.

Tokyo, Nov. 14. Mr. Hanibara, the Councillor of the Foreign Office, will start on a tour of inspection in China, leaving here on the 20th instant. He will first proceed to Shanghai, thence to Hankow, Tsingtao and Peking, returning to Tokyo by way of Manchuria and Korea before the end of the year.—Toho.

GLASGOW MURDER.

FATHER AND SON ARRESTED.

London, Oct. 17. After having made extensive inquiries following the discovery on a bank of the Clyde at Glasgow of portions of a dismembered female body, detectives to-day arrested James McKay, aged 40, and his son, on a charge of the murder of Mrs. Arbuckle.

When the recovered remains were pathologically examined, they were adjudged to have belonged to a woman about 56 years of age. The missing remains were found by the police to-day in a house which had been occupied by Mrs. Arbuckle.

WET CANDIDATE.

DEMOCRAT WINNER IN COLORADO.

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 15. In special Congressional elections held in Colorado, Harrison White, Democrat, defeated Francis J. Knauss, Republican, according to figures made public to-day.

White campaigned on a platform favouring modification of the Volstead Act, on which national prohibition enforcement is based.

In this a straw indicating public sentiment and belief in the need for help in the parties toward a "wet" or "dry" stand of a national campaign issue.

United Press.

THE POLAR CAKE.

THE QUALITY THAT COUNTS

CANTON ROBBERY.

THREE ARRESTS MADE IN HONG KONG.

TELL TALE PAWN TICKETS.

A robbery in Canton which resulted in \$4,500 worth of jewellery being carried away from the Sal Chek Jeweller's shop, of that City, on October 28 last, had its sequel before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon when two of the alleged robbers and a woman who were all arrested in the Colony were charged.

According to Acting Detective Inspector Andrews, two days after the robbery in Canton, the local Police received information relating to certain jewellery which had been brought to Hong Kong. A warrant was accordingly taken out and the second floor of No. 59 Wing Lok Street was raided at 11 a.m. On October 31, when some of the allegedly stolen jewellery was found on the person of a Chinese woman living in the flat. That same afternoon two men were arrested in Yau-mat-shan, and on their persons a large quantity of jewellery, also alleged to have been stolen, was found. The Police also found during the raid on the Wing

Lok Street house three pawn tickets relating to 321 pieces of jewellery which were pledged for over \$1,000. The two men were charged with the theft of the jewellery as well as possession of the stolen property, whilst the woman was charged with receiving the jewellery, knowing same to have been stolen.

After evidence of the robbery had been given by the master of the Sal Chek Jeweller's shop of Canton, who said that every article made by his shop bore its mark, the pawnbroker who had received the 321 pieces of jewellery in pledge gave evidence. He deposed that the jewellery was brought to his shop on October 30 by a stylishly dressed Chinese woman. She made two visits to the shop. On the first occasion she pawned some jewellery for \$800, and then returned about a quarter of an hour later with another quantity of valuables on which she said she wished to raise a loan of a little over \$1,000. Being satisfied with the security, the witness made the loan.

Replying to Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios, who defended the woman, the witness said that she was "cool and collected" during her visits to the shop, and adding that people with a guilty conscience did not usually appear that way.

Mr. Remedios then submitted that his client had no case to answer as the prosecution had not proved that she had pawned the jewellery, "knowing them to be stolen."

His Worship agreed to adjourn the case until Monday afternoon next for Mr. Remedios to quote authorities in support of his submission.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, Mr. Hoover is mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

General de Rivera's conviction and statement that Spain would be better off out of Africa is not new. In November, 1924, he told me in Tetuan that he believed Spain should evacuate all of North Africa except Ceuta, Melilla, Tetuan and small districts in the vicinity. He said that when North Africa was partitioned, Spain was unjustly treated by the Great Powers and was given arid, valueless and unproductive regions opposite Gibraltar because Britain did not fear Spain, inasmuch as Spain is not powerful in a military or naval way.

General de Rivera said that Morocco has cost Spain 10,000 lives and milliards of pesetas, but that Spain has never profited a single peseta. For this reason, Spain had better evacuate all except perhaps a few of the richest towns and districts, he said; but he hinted that international pressure has prevented him from executing his convictions.—United Press.

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 MURORAN MARU Sunday, 27th November.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
 RAKUYO MARU Friday, 23rd December.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
 KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 21st December.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
 ASUKA MARU Saturday, 10th December.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
 DAKAR MARU Friday, 9th December.
Calcutta via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
 YAMAGATA MARU Thursday, 21st December.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
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 LONDON, HAVRE about the 23rd December.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

LUMPERS' STRIKE.

ANOTHER THREAT BY THE FEDERATION.

Melbourne, Yesterday.
 The Waterside Workers' Federation has decided that, unless a peace move is made, vessels, including mail boats, would be declared black at unexpected times and places all over Australia.
 The Postal Department has arranged with the waterside workers to handle mails aboard the P. & O. s.s. "Malala," which is due at Fremantle to-day.
 The Commonwealth steamer "Fordsdale" is sailing without transhipped cargo of zinc from the Kakuriki from Hobart.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Marine Office of the Maritime Customs, Shanghai, issues the following:—

Notice is given that on November 24 the buoyage of the eastern approaches to the Tungchow Channel, and the buoyage of the Tungchow Channel, Yangtze River, will be readjusted as follows:—

Knuckle Buoy will be moved S. 50 degrees E. about 1 mile. From the new position of the buoy, Centaur Beacon will bear S. 16 degrees W., distant 2.06 miles. The characteristics will not be changed.

Corner Buoy will be moved S. 31 degrees E. about 1.1 miles and its colour changed from red to black. From the new position of the buoy, Plover Point Beacon will bear S. 81 degrees W., distant 2.28 miles.

Bank Buoy will be withdrawn. Turning Buoy will be moved S. 14 degrees E. about 9 cables. From the new position of the buoy, Fushan Pagoda will bear S. 60 degrees W., distant 4.8 miles. The characteristics will not be changed.

Pagoda Buoy will be moved S. 3 degrees E. about 5 cables. From the new position of the buoy, Langshan Pagoda will bear N. 29 degrees E., distant 4 miles. The characteristics will not be changed.

The following buoys now marking the temporary eastern entrance to the Tungchow Channel will be withdrawn: Mason Buoy, East Buoy, Branch Buoy, Elbow Buoy, Niu Buoy, Straight Buoy, and Bend Buoy.
 All bearings given are magnetic. Charts affected: Marine Department Charts Nos. 2 and 3.

Charged with stealing a brass hose cap from the Kowloon ferry launch "Solar Star" which was undergoing repairs at the Kowloon Docks, a Chinese youth was yesterday fined \$25 or three weeks' jail by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court.

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SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

NOW COMPLETED AT MARSEILLES.

The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association have received the following letter from their Marseilles agents (Messrs. L. Thos. and Geo. Budd), and express the hope that full advantage will be taken to use the hospital mentioned in cases of sickness and/or accident to members of the crews of members' vessels:—

"It is now with great pleasure that we have to advise you that the Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital which has, as you know, been under construction in this port, is now entirely complete, fully equipped and ready to receive patients." The charges for seamen, as proposed by the local committee, and at any rate for the present, will be based on those ruling in the municipal hospitals of this town, whilst should operations or special treatment be required, the cost of same will be ruled by the tariff applicable under the French Workmen's Compensation Act.

"It is needless for us to draw your attention to the fact that the hospital is equipped and fitted out on the latest plans, whilst the patients will be attended to by British Nurses, and there is a British house surgeon who will act under the direction of local English-speaking doctors. Might we take the liberty of suggesting that cases in which your association is interested should be sent to the hospital for treatment. The hospital is on the Telephone (No. 72-46), while it also has arrangements for an up-to-date ambulance for cases requiring same.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. left Kobe same day at 4 p.m., and is due at Yokohama to-morrow at 9 a.m.
 The s.s. "Lancaster Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from Manila on November 14, for Hong Kong via Iloilo and Cebu. She is expected here to-day.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Ganges Maru" is expected here to-morrow from Java and will leave Japan ports via Takao and Keelung.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashgar" left Singapore for this port on November 20 at 4 p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on November 25 at about 6 a.m.
 The P. & O. s.s. "Mongolia" left Shanghai for this port yesterday at 2 p.m. with the Mails, and is due here on November 25 at about 7 a.m.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Shinnoh Maru" is expected to arrive here from Moji to-morrow, and will sail for Bombay via Singapore, Colombo on November 25.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Tacoma Maru" is expected here from Moji on November 24, and will sail for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon on November 25.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Hamburg Maru" is expected here to-day from Shanghai and will sail for New York on November 25.

The s.s. "Wray Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on October 15, and is expected here on December 3.

The E. & A. Company's s.s. "St. Albans" left Sydney for this port on November 12 at a.m. with the outward Australian Mails, and is due here on December 5.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on November 19, and is due here on December 7.

The m.v. "Remo" (D. & Co.) sailed from Karachi on Nov. 17, and is due here on December 8.

The s.s. "Calulu" (D. & Co.) sailed from Newcastle (Australia) on Nov. 16, and is expected here on December 13.

The s.s. "Corby Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on October 29, and is due to arrive here on January 1, 1928.

DESTROYERS COLLIDE.

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 18.
 The destroyers "Zellin" and "Somers" collided off Point Loma at 8.30 to-night while en route to manoeuvres. Nobody was injured. The "Zellin's" bow was smashed and the "Somers's" port side was damaged.—United Press.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargoes ex s.s. "Min" and "Paul Lecat" are requested to send in all claims to the Agent before December 1.

H.M.S. "Moorhen" of the British gunboat flotilla on the West River was at Paklai, the port of Kongmoon, on Monday, writes the "China Mail" correspondent.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

Phemius (4,751) British, from Kobe, Yokohama, B. & S.—765 tons oil (through).
 Kaying (1,572) British, from Bangkok, Swatow, B. and S.—1 passenger, 810 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
 Chenman (1,555) British, from Shanghai, Amoy, B. & S.—243 passengers, 620 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 560 tons general (through).
 Tilaiva (6,153) British, from Calcutta, Singapore, Mackinnon Mackenzie—1,425 passengers, 2,308 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 5,019 tons general (through).
 Empress of Canada (12,811) British, from Vancouver, Shanghai, C.P.R.—819 passengers, 1,815 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 904 tons general (through).
 Euraydas (3,620) British, from Swatow, Singapore, B. & S.—500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 3,000 tons general (through).
 Kwai Sang (1,435) British, from Canton, Jardine's—2 passengers, 184 tons general cargo (through).
 Hydrangea (561) British, from Swatow, Chiu On S.S. Co.—233 passengers, 68 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
 Song Bo (720) French, from Haiphong, M.M.—4 passengers, 16 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 404 tons general (through).
 Sphinx (6,724) French, from Yokohama, M.M.—129 passengers, 16 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 404 tons general (through).
 Paul Lecat (7,546) French, from Marseilles, Saigon, M.M.—296 passengers, 109 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 995 tons general (through).
 Min (4,848) French, from Saigon, M.M.—837 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
 Shinyo Maru (6,408) Japanese, from Shanghai, N.Y.K.—223 passengers, 766 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
 Tayohiko Maru (3,826) Japanese, from Milke, Kume Yoko—631 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
 Wakasa Maru (3,777) Japanese, from Yokohama, Moji, N.Y.K.—798 passengers, 1,582 tons general cargo (through).
 Bingo Maru (3,724) Japanese, from Calcutta, Singapore, O.S.K.—186 passengers, 188 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,691 tons general (through).
 Mishima Maru (4,916) Japanese, from Yokohama, Nagasaki, N.Y.K.—383 passengers, 607 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 3,052 tons general (through).
 Devawongse (1,022) Chinese, from Macao, Chau Yue Teng.
 Shiu Hing (114) Chinese, from Macao, Hoo Hing—45 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
 Yuan On (1,116) Chinese, from Swatow, Thoresen & Co.—10 passengers.
Departures.
 For Hoihow:—Menado Maru, Soon Ann.
 For Saigon:—Sphinx.
 For Shanghai Paul Lecat, Pres. Lincoln, Khiva.
 For Amoy:—Tijibodas.
 For Swatow:—Kwai Sang, Hong Peng, Hai Ching.
 For Tournai:—Chung Kong.
 For Canton:—Chenan, Kuechow.
 For Manila:—Pres. Cleveland.
 For K. C. Wan:—Yanan, Wing Wo.
 For Moji:—Bingo Maru.
 For Macao:—Shiu Hing.
 For Hongay:—Harunasum Maru.

Cleanances.
 For Jesselton:—Fuk Tai.
 For Shanghai:—Min, Euraydas.
 For Swatow:—Tai kwa Maru.
 For Singapore:—Norviken.
 For Manila:—Mishima Maru.
Shipping Abstract.

	Arrivals	Departures	In Port
British	8	6	21
Japanese	5	3	6
Chinese	3	5	20
Dutch	0	1	6
French	4	2	3
American	0	2	2
Norwegian	0	0	4
Panama	0	0	1
German	0	0	1
Danish	0	0	1
Portuguese	0	0	3
	20	19	68

SHIPBUILDERS, SHIP REPAIRERS, BOILER MAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, OXY-ACETYLENE, AND ELECTRIC WELDERS, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

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Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

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Let a Canadian Pacific agent or his representative tell you how attractive the through rates are and... how short, comfortable and convenient the route.



O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said. Thursday, 8th December.
 ANDES MARU Thursday, 8th December.
 RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
 SANTOS MARU Friday, 2nd December.
 MANILA MARU Saturday, 31st December.
 BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
 SHINNOH MARU Friday, 25th November.
 CELEBES MARU (calls at Karachi) Sunday, 4th December.
 ISHIKARI MARU Thursday, 8th December.
 INDUS MARU Thursday, 15th December.
 DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
 CANADA MARU Wednesday, 30th November.
 CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
 TACOMA MARU Friday, 25th November.
 VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
 AFRICA MARU (From Kobe) Tuesday, 22nd November.
 HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
 TAIKWA MARU Tuesday, 6th December, 10 a.m.
 MENADO MARU Tuesday, 20th December, 10 a.m.
 NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
 HAMBURG MARU Tuesday, 29th November.
JAPAN PORTS
 GANGES MARU Friday, 25th November.
 SHUNKO MARU Tuesday, 29th November.
 ATLAS MARU Sunday, 13th December.
 KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.
 KAIJO MARU Sunday, 27th Nov., 11 a.m.
 HOZAN MARU Sunday, 4th December, 11 a.m.
 TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.
 DELI MARU Thursday, 1st December, 10 a.m.
 TAKAO—Direct.
 GANGES MARU Saturday, 26th November.
 DAIREN via SWATOW, AMOY & TAKAO.
 For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
 Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
† MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
JEYPORE	9,314	17th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,165	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
* KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	9,085	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANUVA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
* KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

* Passengers to Singapore only. † Does not carry passengers.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Hedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	10,000	7th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	11th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

* TANDA	9,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
* ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ARAFURA	6,000	27th Jan.	Mulbourne,

* Calls at Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement
offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TILAWA	10,006	24th Nov.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KIDDERPORE	9,314	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
GARNULA	9,264	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,165	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DELTA	8,007	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	9,956	7th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KASHMIR	9,085	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANUVA	10,946	21st Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,165	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Amers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "PHEMIUS"	..... Via Suez Canal	26th Nov.
S.S. "MACHAON"	..... Via Suez Canal	18th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE"	..... Via Suez Canal	29th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
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U. S. SHIPPING.

A SECOND LINE OF
DEFENCE.

Washington, Yesterday.
At a Press conference President
Coolidge intimated that whilst he
desired to build up the merchant
marine "so as adequately to serve
as a second line of defence as well
as carry cargoes abroad." It was
useless to suggest that Congress
should grant a direct subsidy, but
he was investigating other ways of
indirectly aiding shipping with a
view to making certain recom-
mendations to Congress on Decem-
ber.—Reuter's American Service.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Empress of Canada" on
November 22:
Messrs. J. J. Meere, A. R. W.
Butcher, Miss E. Cairns, Mr. and
Mrs. H. W. Livingston, Master J.
R. Livingston, Mr. W. C. McGavin,
Mrs. M. Swan, Miss J. Anderson,
Miss K. Dow, Messrs. H. J. Wallem,
Mrs. W. Livingston, Mr. C. K. M.
Jas. Wilkie, R. F. Palmer, Mr. and
Mrs. W. Livingston, Mr. C. K. M.
Martin, Miss M. Sutton, Messrs. C.
H. Benson, G. A. Browne, M. G.
Chase, C. E. Collinge, Jas. Van
Derpool, Mrs. Lucy, Mr. and Mrs.
L. Dunbar, Miss E. B. Dunbar, Miss
R. A. Edwards, Messrs. C. B.
Mehta, D. C. Palfreman, S.
Howard, Thos. Langhlin, J. D.
Rhodes, Thos. E. Rhodes, Miss M.
Rhodes, Messrs. H. M. Richards,
C. A. Stiebel, Mr. and Mrs. J. D.
Watt, Messrs. T. Wellock, J.
Wilke, G. M. Heaphy, Mrs.
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Mrs. L. Caldwell, Miss J. L. Chapin,
Mrs. L. M. Busto, Messrs. W. J.
Edwards, G. W. Shephard, Mrs. C.
Wilson, G. M. Heaphy, Mrs.
M. Yanovich, Miss V. Yanovich,
Miss T. Yanovich, Mrs. H. Siman,
Master A. Siman, Mrs. J. A. da
Silva, Master A. da Silva, Master
C. da Silva, Miss E. Remedios and
Infant, Mr. J. A. da Silva, Mr. and
Mrs. F. A. da Silva, Miss S. Brown,
and Miss M. Brown.

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You judge a man not by what he
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"PRESIDENT GRANT"

WILL SAIL FOR
Seattle, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama,
and VictoriaON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24,
AT NOON.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD M.F.C.
By COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY.
FOR PORTLAND Via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.S.S. "WEST HIXTON" 30th November.
FOR MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU.S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" 23rd November.
S.S. "LAS VEGAS" 4th December.

All sailings subject to change without notice.

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COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"
will be loading for Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Havre, Rotterdam, Bremen,
Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports on or
about:

1st DECEMBER.

Further sailings:—	Expected on or about:—	Will leave homeward- bound on or about:—
M.S. "MALAYA"	25th November	.....
M.S. "KINA"	4th December	.....
M.S. "JAVA"	15th January	.....
M.S. "AUSTRALIEN"	22nd February	.....
M.S. "ASIA"	14th March	.....

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.
Agents.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S.S. "CALULU"

Sailing on or about 20th DECEMBER, 1927.

For BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE
via Manila, Hilo, Kolumbugan, Balikpapan, Samarai & Rabaul.
Steamer offers good Refrigerated Cargo Space.

For Freight and Passages apply to:—

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Queen's Building. Agents. Tel. No. C. 1030.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
T'au via Swatow & Shai KWONGSANG	..... Sun.	27th Nov., at 7 a.m.
T'au via Swatow & Shai HANGSANG	..... Wed.	30th Nov., at 7 a.m.
T'au via Swatow & Shai TATSEING	..... Sun.	4th Dec., at 7 a.m.
T'au via Whaiwai & C'oo CHIPSHING	..... Wed.	5th Nov., at 5 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	LAISANG	Thurs., 24th Nov., at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	HOSANG	Satur., 3rd Dec., at 7 a.m.
Canton & Calcutta	HANGSANG	Fri., 25th Nov., at 9 a.m.
Sandakan	KUTSANG	Thurs., 1st Dec., at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Wed., 23rd Nov., at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Wed., 3th Nov., at 3 p.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone Central 215.

General Managers.

CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship
"MIN"
BRINGING CARGO from Dunkirk,
Antwerp, London, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby in-
formed that their goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and
stored into the Godowns of the
HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF
& GODOWN CO., LTD., KOW-
LOON, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me
on or before THURSDAY, the 1st
December, 1927, or they will not be
recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be
examined by the Company's Surve-
yor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
in the presence of the Consignees
at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 28th
November, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,

Agent.

Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

From New York.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF DUNDEE"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
by her are informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra-haz-
ardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf,
whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after 29th November, 1927, will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 6th December,
1927, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays, between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, with-
in the Free Storage period of One
Week.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.,

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 23rd November, 1927.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship
"PAUL LECAT"
BRINGING CARGO from MAR-
SEILLES, also cargo from Cognac,
La Pallice, &c., ex s.s. "LIEUT. DE
MISSEISSY" and "Commandant
Mages."

CONSIGNEES are hereby in-
formed that their goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and
stored into the Godowns of the
HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF
& GODOWN CO., LTD., KOW-
LOON, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me
on or before THURSDAY, the 1st
December, 1927, or they will not be
recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be
examined by the Company's Surve-
yor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
in the presence of the Consignees
at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 28th
November, 1927.

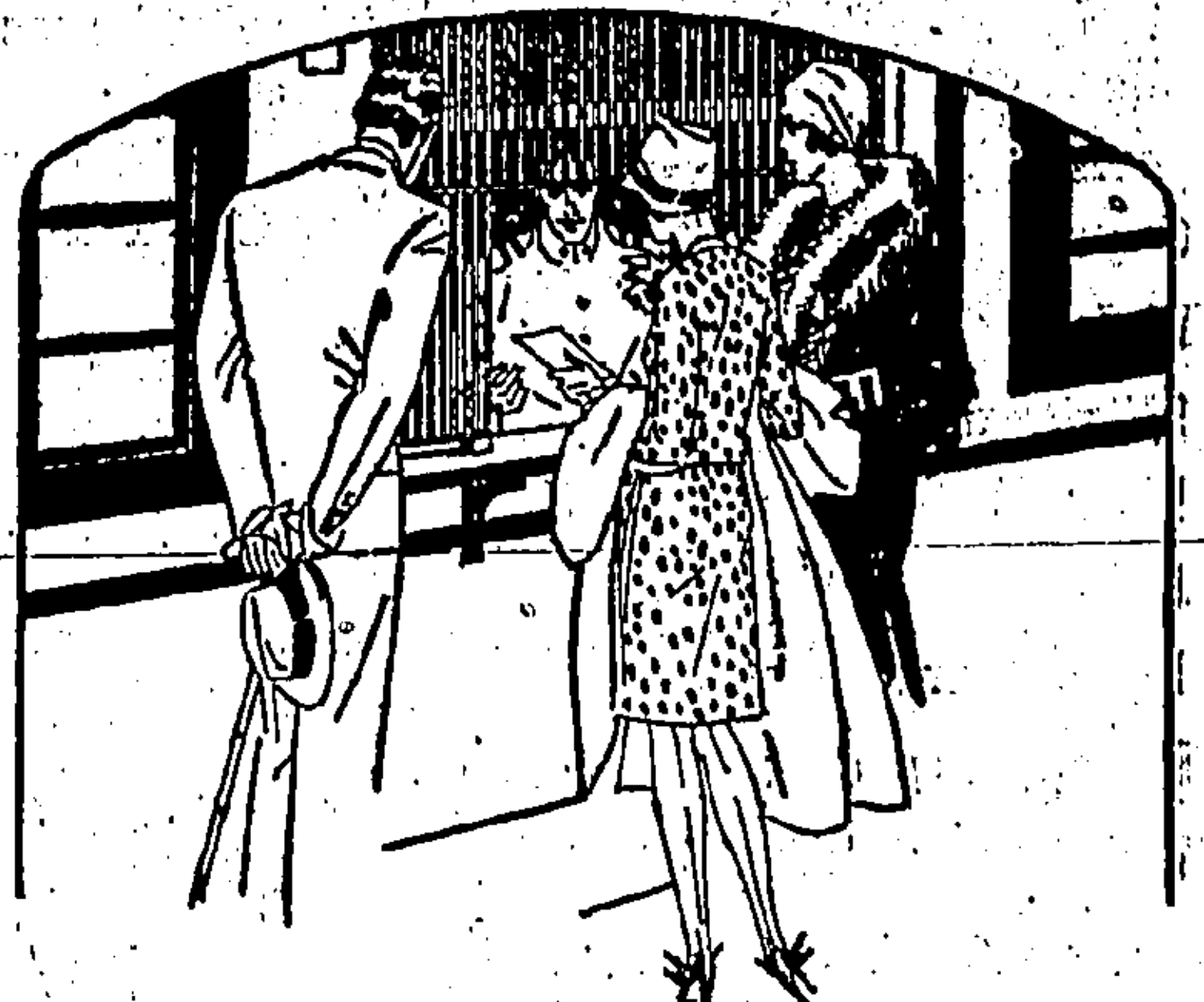
No Fire Insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,

Agent.

Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.



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The Thinking Traveler always uses President Liners, because
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The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady.
All are oil burners, swift express liners.
The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting.
All state-rooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—not
berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos
bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many
rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners.
The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you.
And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining.
The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck
sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances—everything has been
done to make your trip a happy one. Uncollected anywhere—is the courteous
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Liners.
The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar
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standingly popular among travelers.

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To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES	To SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. Madison Dec. 6th.	Pres. Grant Nov. 24th noon
Pres. Jackson Dec. 20th.	Pres. Cleveland Nov. 30th.
Pres. McKinley Jan. 3rd.	Pres. Pierce Dec. 14th.
Pres. Grant Jan. 17th.	Pres. Taft Dec. 28th.

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112.
Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway
lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over
privileges for sight-seeing.

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ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria,
Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.

Pres. Adams Dec. 4th 8 a.m.	Pres. Monroe Jan. 15th 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield Dec. 18th 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson Jan. 29th 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison Jan. 1st 6 a.m.	Pres. Van Buren Feb. 12th 8 a.m.

To MANILA

Pres. Madison Nov. 28th 6 p.m.	Pres. Jackson Dec. 12th 6 p.m.
Pres. Adams Dec. 4th 8 a.m.	Pres. Garfield Dec. 18th 8 a.m.
Pres. Pierce Dec. 6th 6 p.m.	Pres. Taft Dec. 20th 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information Apply to

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor

Telephone Central 1477, 1478 and 795

Cable Address "Dollar"

Dollar Steamship Line
and
American Mail Line

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and
IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed.
We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can
accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

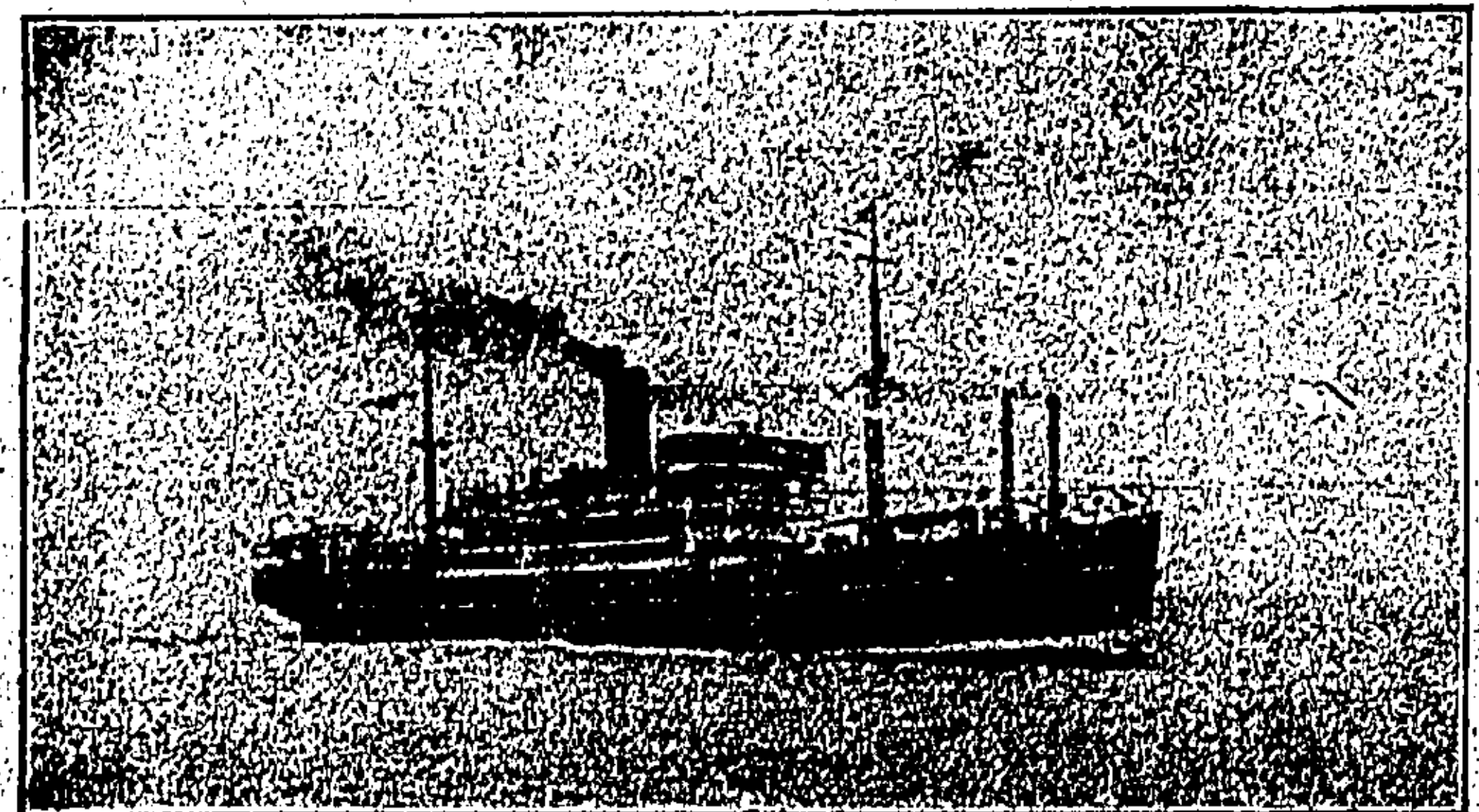
Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, Tel. Central No. 459.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins.

DOCK OWNERS; SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER
MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS,
ELECTRICIANS.



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DEATH.

CRUICKSHANK.—On November
19, William Arthur Carruthers
Cruickshank, formerly of
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1927.

"FIRST PRINCIPLES."

The voice of the China Association has again been heard in the affairs of China. It is a voice that need not be criticised too seriously, nor yet welcomed with an overflow of exaggeration. The need for the China Association and the subsequently formed China Committee was strongly demonstrated in the height of the crisis in this Colony a couple of years ago. Its role is mainly that of propagandist throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, particularly as regards the Houses of Parliament, where such a lot of misinformation opinion is given expression to and distorted statements circulated. During the zenith of the strike and the boycott there was a strong local undercurrent of feeling that the people at home did not understand—and, therefore, could not appreciate to the full—the troubles that we were undergoing out here. The same can be said with equal truth of the position in China itself to-day. Places and names are but empty words to too many at home, conveying nothing to them. They judge every development by perhaps a slight smattering of knowledge of some isolated occurrence. And the extremists in their pronounced bias naturally make the most of any situation that may be inclined to show China and the Chinese as the scapegoat or the oppressed—the exploited people of the Treaty Powers! By continually engra-

ing in its straightforward system of propaganda, telling the truth at all hazards, the China Association undoubtedly accomplishes a great deal.

With the sentiments expressed at the annual dinner on Monday night—save that of Lord Peel respecting Nationalism—there will be absolute unanimity out here. Lord Southborough, although following in the wake of "The Times," in urging that there should be no weakening of the safeguards for British trade in China, undoubtedly scored a point when he pleaded that the negotiations for a radical change in the nature of the British Concession in Tientsin should not be continued. Mr. Hilton Young put the position even clearer when he asserted that "it is useless in the present position to bargain with chaos." British policy has always been benevolent. It shall continue to be so—but there is a danger of such benevolence being misconstrued and taken advantage of during a period of chaos. Lord Peel did—to his credit—utter one really sensible sentence when he declared that until a stable government is established the British Government will not depart from its policy of neutrality. More than that cannot be said, and all the fulminations of the extremists to the contrary cannot exert the slightest influence in the direction of recognising this or that unstable and insecure faction, no matter how strong it may appear to be at a given moment.

SEX BOOKS.

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION AND FINES.

Three Chinese bookshop owners in Hollywood Road, and the holders of three bookstalls in other parts of the town were this morning summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy charged with selling certain sex books in which occurred some indecent passages.

They were all convicted. The bookshop holders were fined \$50 each, while owners of the bookstalls were mulcted in the sum of \$80 each.

All the offending books were ordered to be confiscated.

MR. W. A. C. CRUICKSHANK.

Death at Home Last Saturday.

The death occurred at home on Saturday last, November 19, of Mr. William Arthur Carruthers Cruickshank, who was formerly with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

NEW SERVICES HOME

UNDER WESLEYAN METHODIST AEGIS.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY.

The foundation stones of the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on the Praya East takes place this afternoon when the ceremony will be performed by H.E. the Officer Adminstrating the Government, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., R.N., and H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.

The Home is being erected to take the place of the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home in Arsenal Street, which is shortly to be demolished under the Government's road improvement scheme and it was felt that the new building must be worthy of the Colony in structure and equipment.

The result is that considerable expense will have to be incurred and, although a good sum has been raised much more is yet needed in the way of subscriptions to the new enterprise. It should be emphasised that, whilst under the aegis of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Home is open to all service men without distinction of rank or creed. Parts of the building will be available for public entertainment and provision is to be made for the holding of "Lodge" meetings or religious services on an entirely voluntary basis as occasion demands.

Stone Inscriptions.
The inscriptions on the stones are as follows:—

On behalf of the men of H.M. Army H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., laid this stone. On behalf of the men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., R.N., laid this stone.

To the glory of God through service to the men of H.M. Forces, H.E. W. T. Southern, Esq., C.M.G., Officer Adminstrating the Government laid this stone.

The service will open with the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name." The Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey, the Wesleyan Minister, will make a statement regarding the home, and then the foundation stones will be laid. Following the ceremony the Rev. G. F. Stopford, B.A., CH.D., C.F., will read the lesson. There will be another hymn and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald will offer a dedicatory prayer. The National Anthem will bring the service to a close.

The Committees responsible for the work are:—

General Committee:—President and Treasurer: Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey; Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mr. A. Dransfield and Mr. H. Glover; Members: Mrs. Anstey, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Makeham, Rev. Edgar C. Dewstoe (Chairman and General Superintendent South China District), Mr. S. Hamer, Mr. J. C. Joughin, M.B.E., M.I.N.A., R.C.N.C., Mr. A. Kirk, Mr. F. Ling, Mr. A. J. May, A.R.I.B.A., Engr. Capt. Michell, R.N.

Building Committee:—Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey (Chairman), Messrs. A. E. Clarke, D. Dransfield, S. Hamer, F. J. Ling, A. J. May, C. Sara, A. Kirk (Convener).

Stone-laying Committee:—Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey (Chairman), Messrs. D. Dransfield, W. H. Edmonds, J. H. Gelling, J. C. Joughin, A. J. May, H. Glover (Convener).

WEAK MORTAR.

CHINESE CONTRACTOR PLEADS GUILTY.

WALL TO BE DEMOLISHED.

A Chinese contractor this morning pleaded "guilty" before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy to a charge of using weak mortar in the construction of a retaining wall on Caroline Hill.

A representative of the P.W.D., said that the wall was now between eight and ten feet high, and it was a bad case. Two samples of the mortar were taken and tested, when the first broke under a weight of 6½ lb., whilst the other broke under 6 lb. weight.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 and ordered the wall to be demolished to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

POPPY DAY.

\$28,000 COLLECTED IN SINGAPORE.

Although the final results of the Poppy Day collection in Singapore are not yet known, we ("Straits Times") are informed that the total so far is roughly \$28,000, as compared with \$28,000 last year, with \$25,000 in 1925.

The warmest congratulations of the community will be extended to Mrs. F. A. Morrell, the organiser of the collection, and her committee and helpers for the sterling success of their efforts.

LANDSLIDE SEQUEL

CONTRACTOR FINED \$200 BY MAGISTRATE.

SHORT-TIME TO PAY UP.

Cham Kam, the Chinese contractor who was some time ago remanded by Mr. R. E. Lindsell on a charge of starting work on a retaining wall in the Mohammedan Cemetery without a permit, was again before the Court this morning.

When the Magistrate reminded the defendant that he had admitted the offence at the previous hearing of the summons, he assented, but remarked that the work he had undertaken at the cemetery was merely minor repairs.

Mr. Lindsell: Minor repairs indeed! You carried it out in such a way as to cause a fatality. You are fined \$200.

The defendant said that he did not have so much money to pay.

The Magistrate said that defendant would have to send out for the money. He would be given until 4 p.m., to pay the fine, and, if it were not forthcoming by then, he would have to go to jail.

The defendant said that he must go and see the Committee himself to get the money.

Mr. Lindsell: What has it got to do with them? It is the contractor's business to know the regulations.

The defendant again repeated his request to be allowed to go to the Committee, to which Mr. Lindsell replied that he could only permit him to communicate with them by telephone.

Defendant: I won't run away. Mr. Lindsell: How do I know that you won't?—I have my business at No. 6 Lankwailong.

The Magistrate permitted him to go out himself to raise the money, fixing the time limit to expire at 4 p.m.

FREE.

KIDNAPPED CHINESE TEA MERCHANT.

Through investigations based upon a statement made by a member of a gang of armed robbers recently arrested, the French police have succeeded in releasing a wealthy Chinese tea merchant who was kidnapped while on a brief business trip to Shanghai but about whom no report was ever made.

Liberation came to the merchant in a dramatic fashion on November 11 when detectives burst into his prison. They found him sitting dejected and forlorn, a picture of abandoned hope.

The merchant is a native of Kiangsi and visited Shanghai on business. While staying with a friend he was kidnapped by two men who carried him off in a motor car. With the usual Chinese reticence and distrust of police interference in such cases, the merchant's friend made no report to the police.

French detectives stumbled across a clue to the fact that he had been kidnapped when one of a gang of armed robbers volunteered the statement that another gang had kidnapped the merchant and were holding him for ransom at a house in the Chinese city.

Acting promptly on this information, the Chief of the 2nd squad of the French Criminal Intelligence Department, staged a surprise raid on November 11. With infinite precaution to take the kidnappers by surprise, they surrounded the house, battered down the door and obtained control of the building without hardly being perceived.

In one room were found three Chinese, two of whom tried to bolt. They were arrested. The third Chinese was the unhappy merchant who was released. A search of the place brought to light an automatic pistol and five cartridges.

Other arrests had been made over the week-end (says the "Shanghai Times" of November 15) and French detectives are continuing their investigations with the hope of rounding up the entire gang.

BANGKOK SERVICES.

FLANDERS POPPIES SOLD FOR FIRST TIME.

Bangkok, Nov. 11.
For the first time Flanders poppies are being sold in Bangkok in aid of Earl Haig's fund. The appeal is only being made to British subjects.

It is expected that \$500 will be sent to the fund.

The chief part of the Armistice Day celebrations was the special service held at Christ Church, during which the two minutes' silence was observed.

Wreaths were laid on the various war memorials this afternoon. Siamese comrades are holding a reception at which the King will be present. "Straits Times."

'PRAPS-P'RAPs NOT!

To-day's fairy story—Shanghai cricketers have asked Fincher to play for them in the next interport game.

A Scotsman on holiday in London entered a first-class restaurant and ordered a lamb chop. After a long delay the waiter returned with a chop of microscopic proportions.

"I say," called the customer, "I ordered a chop."
"Yes, Sir," there it is."
The Scot leaned down. "Ah, so it is," he replied, peering at it closely. "I thought it was a crack in the plate."

Victim: "You've pulled three teeth out. I only wanted one pulled."

Scottish Dentist: "Aye, ah kan. I gave ye over nuckle gas, and I didna want to waste it."

"Surely, Chloe, you're not going to marry again, when the Lord has just taken Rastus?"
"Yes, I shuah am," replied Chloe.

"As long as ever the Lawd takes 'em, so will I."

The lady visitor was impressed by the convict's education and address. He always rose when she addressed him and bowed when she left. One day she screwed up courage and put the question: "Why are you in this distressful place?"

"Well, madam," he returned, "I'm here for robbery at a seaside hotel."
"Oh, how interesting," she stammered. "Were—were you the proprietor?"

The Reporter (to centenarian): "And to what do you attribute your wonderful age?"

The Centenarian: "Well, as far as I can make out, sir, it lies between somebody's salts, and someone's old ale, though there's a beef extract and invalid port what's in the running, but the bargaining ain't finished yet."

A lady, who had heard that an omnibus strike was impending, got in a No. 11 the other day. When the conductor had given her a ticket, she leaned towards him and whispered confidentially: "Are you coming out to-night?"

"I am afraid I can't, mum," said the conductor; "I am going out with my old woman."

Wife (pleadingly): "I'm afraid, Jack, you do not love me any more—any way, not as much as you used to."

Husband: "Why?"

Wife: "Because you always let me get up to light the fire now."

Husband: "Nonsense, my love! Your getting up to light the fire makes me love you all the more."

At a London market a vendor of plants was extolling the beauties of his wares.

"What is that?" asked a would-be purchaser.

"That," replied the stallholder scratching his head "belongs to the Begonia family," and then, in an aside: "I'm looking after it for 'em while they're away from home."

Rural Magistrate: "I'll have to fine ye a dollar, Jeff."

Jeff: "I'll have to borrow it off'n ye, Judge."

Magistrate: "Great snakes! It was only to git a dollar that I was fining ye. Git out! Ye ain't guilty, anyway."

An infuriated man rushed into a little country newspaper office and said that his death had been announced erroneously.

"Well," said the editor, "we never contradict anything we have published. But I am willing to come to terms. Without charging you anything, I will put you in the Births Column to-morrow and give you a fresh start."

"Papa, is it true that mushrooms grow in wet places?"

"Yes, my son."

"Is that why they're made like umbrellas?"

"Ow's things, Bill? 'Ave th' police still got yer set?"

"My oath they 'ave! They're lettin' th' wife out of gaol next week."

"The stork came to-night and left you a little sister, Hans. Do you want to see her?"

"No, papa. I'd rather see the stork."

"Why do you put Manuela in front?"

"Because this donkey has a nasty trick of ducking his head."

GET RID OF THE TORMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

No need to keep on suffering the torment and pain of rheumatism when Chamberlain's Pain Balm may be easily obtained at a small cost. Rub it on vigorously. It is very penetrating and soothing and quickly restores circulation and the pressure that causes pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

"IRENE" PIRACY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Counsel then quoted at length the law relating to acts committed by foreigners against foreigners on foreign ships on the high seas, submitting that there was no case to answer as regards the first count, admitting, however, that the Court had jurisdiction on the second count.

The Crown's Reply.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, in reply, submitted that the law of the Colony provided for jurisdiction on the first count. Piracy had been held as a capital offence and the punishment was death. It was a felony by the civil law.

His Lordship: Civil law? Mr. Fitzroy: Yes, I know I am in a distinguished company, but I will quote.

Mr. Alabaster: I concede the point for what it is worth.

Mr. Fitzroy: Yes, and the punishment is death.

Dealing with Mr. Alabaster's argument, Mr. Fitzroy said that transportation had never existed in this Colony.

In reply, Mr. Alabaster said that, with regard to the argument that the proper punishment on the second count was imprisonment for life, he submitted that this was not so for two reasons. The first was that the proviso of the Act which had been cited regarding "just and generous" treatment only applied where the Colonial Court had no punishment. But in this Colony we had punishment and hard labour provided by the Piracy Act of 1837. Secondly, if one applied the rule laid down by counsel for the Crown, the Piracy Act of 1837 would read as nonsense, viz. that there were two alternative punishments, three years' hard labour or hard labour for life.

Regarding the argument that the Piracy Act of 1837 created no offence, but provided two penalties for one offence, if that were so, it was difficult to understand how there had come to be two counts in the one indictment in the present case on which the Court would invite the jury to give a verdict. They were charged as separate offences. If the effect of the Piracy Act of 1837 was merely to give the Court discretion in its punishment according to the gravity of the case, the prisoners should not have been called upon to plead to the same offence, twice.

In conclusion, Mr. Alabaster claimed that piracy was a special statutory offence in regard to which the jurisdiction was in the Court of the flag of the ship involved, i.e., in this case, the Court of China which had jurisdiction to deal with it. Under the Colony's Extradition Ordinance, piracy *juris gentium* was extraditable.

His Lordship's Ruling.

In giving judgment on the points raised by Mr. Alabaster, His Lordship said that he had listened with interest to the argument but he had never had any doubt about the Court having jurisdiction to try the accused for piracy with violence. In the case in which Mr. Alabaster had been interested, which was heard before Mr. Justice Wood, the argument now raised by Mr. Alabaster was equally applicable because the offence of piracy there alleged was committed on a Chinese ship by Chinese subjects, but the Court exercised jurisdiction there and the accused were convicted and punishment was inflicted as provided by the Ordinance under which the Crown now proceeded.

His Lordship added that he was clearly of opinion that the Court had power to try the accused for the offence set out in count one of the indictment.

Mr. Fitzroy then made his final address to the jury, stressing that the evidence pointed strongly to the prisoners having acted in harmony, all armed and with a common purpose. He dealt with some length with the circumstances surrounding the identification of each prisoner by the various witnesses.

Yesterday's Hearing.

At yesterday's hearing police evidence of arrest was given and evidence as to the statements made by the prisoners varying from allegations of being peaceful passengers forced by the pirates to take a hand, to complete denials of complicity.

The second defendant was particularly emphatic in his allegation regarding the pirates forcing him to take part under threat of shooting him. Even the European officers were forced to obey the pirates, he stated, and how could he, a mere passenger, disobey them.

The third prisoner alleged that the stewards and boys also were under the control of the pirates and had been obliged to attend to their wants and open hatches to enable them to rob. He too had been obliged to help against his will. The pirates, who were all Southerners, had shouted out that all Cantonese were expected to assist and this had given the other passengers the impression that all the Cantonese on board were pirates.

CANTON COUP.

(Continued from Page 1.)

whole of the North River basin and the Canton-Hankow Railway (Kwangtung section) is in the hands of the Ironsides.

Wong Still Here.

General Wong Shu-hung, who fled down here in disguise after the Canton coup, is still reported to be in the Colony. The identity of the officer who left for Wuchow and was thought to be General Wong is now established as one of his staff officers.

GOING HOME.

Disposition of Kwangsi Men on West River.

Latest news from military sources in Canton confirms the "China Mail" report that the North River has been cleared by the Ironsides of Kwangsi troops. The West River from Samshui upwards is still dominated by Kwangsi units which, however, are marching up the River (back to Wuchow and Kwangsi) rather than wait for reinforcements to challenge Canton.

The Ironsides are thinking of sending a naval force up to Samshui to demonstrate against the Kwangsi detachments a little further up.

COUP EXPLAINED.

Parts Played by the Various Leaders.

Shanghai, Yesterday. It is increasingly evident that the turnover in Canton, under conditions strongly savouring of treachery, is shaking the Kuomintang foundations just when unification appeared probable.

General Li Chai-sum is most bitter and states that he agreed to go to Shanghai with Mr. Wang Ching-wei on the condition that General Chang Fah-hui (of the Ironsides) accompanied them. The party proceeded to Hong Kong where Chang Fah-hui conveniently missed the "Empress of Asia" and retreated his steps to Canton, carried out the coup d'etat and took over control, completely ousting General Li Chai-sum and greatly strengthening Mr. Wang Ching-wei's position.

The important Kwangsi Generals, Li Tsung-jen and Pei Chung-hai, are distrustful of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's complicity in the coup d'etat which has severely shaken the confidence of the Nanking Kuomintang members.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is reported to be threatening to declare the independence of Kwangtung unless the Kuomintang Conference, probably meeting on the 24th, accepts his dictation.

General Chiang Kai-shek's position is now most difficult, for it is understood that he has agreed to accept a position on the Nanking Kuomintang Committee while his sympathies lie with Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Soong family.—Reuter.

TWO INVASIONS?

Further Upheavals on Horizon.

Two invasions loom on Kwangtung's political horizon, either of which may mean further upheavals in Canton.

From Fukien, to the north-east of Kwangtung, an expedition which is not particularly strong, is moving southwards along the coast with Canton as the avowed objective.

These troops are commanded by a "diehard" supporter of General Chiang Kai-shek who is now making a bid for return to power in Shanghai. The army is under General Chen Ming-shu and has come about 130 miles southwards from Foochow, or approximately half-way to the Kwangtung frontier inside which is Swatow.

No other construction can be placed on this move except that the leader has designs on Canton. Like General Chang Fah-hui, commander-in-chief of the Ironsides, he began in the war as head of a division under General Li Chai-sum but he was forced to part his ways from the other two. Now he has cleaved to Chiang Kai-shek who bestowed favours on him.

The other force which may enter Kwangtung cannot be called invaders in the strict sense. These troops are defeated hordes of Hunan whose leader, General Tang Seng-chi of Hankow, has fled to Japan.

Trouble Later On.

According to Chinese observers, the Ironsides are desirous of extending their corps and wish to take over any Hankow troops who may care to come down to Canton. Their presence can only result in trouble later on even if at first they agree with the Ironsides.

Meanwhile the power of the Ironsides in Kwangtung increases. The Kwangsi leaders who were preparing to counter-attack Canton are now displaying a doubtful attitude and do not seem to be keen for war.

STRIKERS KILLED.

EIGHT POLICE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

APPEAL TO COOLIDGE.

Denver, Yesterday. Two more miners, wounded in yesterday's affray, have died. Eight policemen were seriously injured in the battle before the police, who only numbered 25, freed a point-blank volley.—Reuter's American Service.

"Little Use."

Washington, Yesterday. Mr. W. Green, President of the Labour Federation, headed a deputation to President Coolidge and requested the convocation of a conference of miners and mine owners to settle the strike in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio.

The President replied that there was little use in calling a conference unless the mine owners joined in the request.—Reuter's American Service.

Troops Occupy Coalfields.

Denver, Yesterday. A detachment of 350 National Guard troops have occupied the Northern Colorado coalfields. All is quiet.—Reuter's American Service.

DISARMAMENT.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Rugby, Yesterday. Lord Cushendun, who is to represent Great Britain on the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva which meets on November 30, met Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other members of the Imperial Defence Committee to-day.

Great Britain's position regarding disarmament in general and naval disarmament in particular was fully discussed.—British Wireless Service.

Soviet Delegates.

Moscow, Yesterday. M. Litvinoff and M. Lunacharsky, commissar of Education, are going to Geneva for the preliminary Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

"War Danger."

London, Nov. 7. The forthcoming "war danger" conference at which prominent Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Britons will be present and participate to discuss the European situation and political undercurrents is attracting great interest, and an ancient Egyptian pyramid inscription predicting "a period of great tribulation" in 1928 is being recalled. Britain is at present being deluged with speeches and newspaper articles declaring that Europe is again drifting into war. Such forecasts include Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Lord Rothermere, for which reason the conference is taking on an important aspect.—United Press.

JAPAN AND SOVIET.

EMPEROR'S PRESENT TO AMBASSADOR.

Tokyo, Nov. 14. H. I. M. the Emperor has presented a gold-lacquered toilet case with an arabesque design to the Soviet Ambassador M. Doygalevsky, who is leaving here for home on the 19th, in recognition of his meritorious services rendered to the promotion of friendship between Japan and Russia during his stay in this country.

The Soviet Ambassador to-night gave a farewell dinner at the Soviet Embassy in honour of General Baron Tanaka, the Premier; Mr. Yamamoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. Debuchi, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Komura, the Director of the Intelligence Bureau, and many other high officials.—Toho.

CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

TWO GIRLS MURDERED BY MOTOR CAR DRIVER.

Chicago, Oct. 18. Two 19-years-old girls to-day were shot dead and their bodies were thrown from a motor car which sped on a block and then smashed into a kerb with a dead man at the wheel.

The girls were Margaret Martin and her friend Katherine Svehler. Wilfred Winters (21), the driver of the car, was Margaret's sweetheart. Evidently in a jealous rage because she refused to marry him, Winters shot her and her companion and killed himself.

EASES RHEUMATIC PAINS.

A stiff neck is soon eased and rheumatic pains in arms and shoulders disappear when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is rubbed on the aching spot. It feels cool to the skin, penetrates quickly to the very seat of pain, scattering the congestion, relieving the pressure and the pain is gone. Sold and recommended everywhere.

CANTON'S BOYCOTT.

EASY WAY OF MAKING MONEY.

COMPETITIVE RAKE-OFF.

The "Shanghai Times" of November 15 says in an editorial:—

Although definite news of the termination of the latest anti-British boycott instituted at Canton has not been received, there is reason to believe that the strenuous efforts of the "Society for the extension of the anti-British boycott in Canton" to organise a movement of as serious proportions as the big strike, happily, will not fructify. As our Canton correspondent shows in another column, the situation on November 8 was grave, the boycott of the British spreading daily, causing no little apprehension of more serious developments. A day or two later the Canton Government gave an assurance to the British Consul-General that it was using every endeavour to end the boycott. No news has been received in Shanghai since, and as we should have been apprised if the situation had become worse or if the Canton Government had been successful in checking the activities of the pickets, it may be assumed that conditions, so far as the bringing to market of British goods is concerned, are substantially what they were when our correspondent wrote.

Whether or not members of the Canton Government have been investigators of this new boycott, we cannot say. It is, however, clear that the boycotters have held a similar position vis-à-vis the Government as did the notorious Canton Boycott Committee. For instance, we find that when the Commissioner of the Canton police, in accordance with the request of the British Consul-General, investigated the seizure of fifty cases of gasoline shipped by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Boycott Society asked for time to give further consideration to the matter, which meant that the Commissioner of Police was not in a position to impose his will. Then, the Society's chief picket demanded that he be paid twenty per cent. of the value of all British goods seized by his men; this seems to have been rather too much for the other members of the "society," who, naturally, had their own pockets to consider, so time was taken to debate the matter. After all, these boycotts are purely and simply ways to get money easily; it has become quite a profession in South China, there being little to choose between the Cantonese boycotters and the pirate hordes which infest the coast. The Government is either unwilling or unable to stop the boycotts and pirates, and it is probably as true in one case as the other that these illegal activities bring considerable revenues to important office-holders.

That there is an insistent demand for British goods by the people of Kwangtung is well-known. Acting upon this knowledge, there is a competition among professional boycotters and officials of the Government for a rake-off, in excess of the ordinary Customs dues, whenever British goods are imported. Merchants having refused to pay "squeeze" find their business stopped through the instrumentality of pickets, who seize their cargoes and dispose of them in whatever way they can. The British and Japanese merchants have suffered worst because their trade is the most lucrative, while to stop all foreign imports to Canton would probably bring the Government into such bad odour with the people as to render its further retention of office impossible. For the merchants and traders of Canton are weary of exactions to support a military campaign that has brought them no nearer to peace, and of the restriction of their sources of income by the application of embargoes on goods for which a ready market is at hand. Canton wants peace and economy in its administration: it has become almost exhausted through the prosecution of plans that have ever proved entirely destructive. Even some of the labour unions have refused to join in this latest boycott. This is one of the best signs in the Cantonese sky.

SINO-SPANISH TREATY.

Peking, Nov. 13. It is learned that the Spanish authority is going to bring up the question of the Sino-Spanish Commercial Treaty to the International Tribunal at Hague, as Spain deems Peking's declaring the treaty null and void as illegal.—"Kuo Wen."



ITS QUALITY THAT COUNTS

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "What Price Glory."
To-day—World Theatre; "The Night Club," 5.15 and 9.20 p.m.; Chinese Drama at 7.15 p.m.
To-day—Star Theatre; "New Brooms."
To-day—H.K.A.D.C. presents "Bulldog Drummond," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
To-day—Tea Dance at Cafe Regent, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.; dinner dancing, 8 p.m.
To-day—Social gathering of members of the Church of England Men's Society, in St. John's Cathedral Hall, 8.45 p.m.
To-day—Private dance at Central British School, 8.30 p.m.
November 24—World Theatre; "The Man On The Box" at 5.15 and 9.20 p.m.; Chinese picture "The Mystic Fan" at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.
November 24—Star Theatre; "Wages For Wives."
November 24—"Romanticist Music" at Helena May Institute, 6.30 p.m.
November 25—Dance in Engineers Institute.
November 27—Queen's Theatre; "Say It Again."
November 27—World Theatre; "The Mirages" at 5.15 & 9.20; Chinese film at 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.
November 27—Star Theatre; "The Great Love."
November 29—30—Queen's Theatre; "Slide, Kelly, Slide."
November 29—30—World Theatre; "The Lost Lady" at 5.15 and 9.20; Chinese film at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.
November 29—30—Star Theatre; "A Thief In Paradise."
December 1—3—Queen's Theatre; "The Show."
December 1—3—World Theatre; "A Hero on Horseback."
December 1—3—Star Theatre; "Dancing Mothers."
November 30—St. Andrew's Society's Annual Ball at City Hall, 9.30 p.m.
December 9—At Theatre Royal opening performance of "Merrie England," 9 p.m.
December 10—Dance at the Peak Club with Lyric Band in attendance, 9.15 p.m.

Sports.

To-day—Ping Pong: S.C.A.A. v. C.C.Y.M.S. at St. Peter's Club.
To-day—Hong Kong Hockey Club v. K.O.S.B. at U.S.R.C., at 5 p.m.
November 23—24—Interport Cricket: Shanghai v. Malaya.
November 24—Steel & Coulson's Billiard League: R.A. v. D.R.C.; K.O.S.B. v. R.E. & R. Sigs.; St. Patrick's Club v. Warders.
November 25—United Services.
November 25—Interport Cricket: Malaya v. Hong Kong.
November 26—Eighth Extra Race Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, Happy Valley.
December 2—Autumn meeting of the Fanning Hunt.
December 11—Fifth Extra Race Meeting of the International Race & Recreation Club of Macao, Ltd.

Lammerts Auctions.

November 25—Valuable household furniture at 6, King's Park Bldgs., Austin Rd., Kowloon, 11 a.m.
November 28—Valuable household furniture at 17, Ground Floor, Bowring Canal Rd., West, 11 a.m.

Meeting.

November 29—Annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 5.15 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

To-day—Tenth practice of the Reel Club, at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
To-day—Laying of foundation stone of the new Wanchai Wesleyan building.

'QUAKE IN CHILE.

VIOLENT SHOCKS REPORTED BY SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 14. A violent series of earth tremours was felt last night for nearly a minute. The shocks were most violent in Valparaiso and at some interior points. Some houses were damaged.—United Press.

ANARCHIST RAID.

TWENTY ARRESTS REPORTED AT NICE.

Nice, Oct. 13. Twenty Italians have been arrested by the police during a raid on anarchist haunts. All the alleged agitators are reported to have been seen attending Communist meetings. Their photographs and fingerprints will be taken, after which they will probably be deported.

A coolie employed at the cement works at Hungnam was yesterday removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from injuries received through slipping and falling into the kiln during working operations.

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A homing pigeon, winner of the Seaton-Swindon race, in 1924, and missed in the Jersey race later in that year, has turned up at the loft of its owner, at Worthington.

Two Great Cockatoos—a Sudan rare species—have arrived at the Zoo from New Guinea. They are champion nut-crackers, the power of their bills equalling a pressure of 200 lb.

A Chinese was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy to nine months' hard labour for returning from banishment before the period for which he had been sent away had expired.

A Kowloon Inland Lot, together with the three-storeyed European dwelling house known as No. 11 Ashley Road were sold at the China Auction Rooms yesterday, the purchaser being Mr. Liang Ki-ho at the price of \$23,200.

The transport "Somersetshire," which arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai on Monday, left yesterday with a battalion of Marines and the last of the reservists from regiments in Shanghai and Hong Kong. The "Somersetshire" is due in England about the New Year.

The Christmas letter and parcel mail for Canada and the United States of America will be closed at the General Post Office as follows: Parcel Mail:—November 29, 1 p.m. Registered Mail:—November 29, 4.15 p.m. Ordinary Mail:—November 29, 5 p.m. These mails are due in Victoria, B.C., and Seattle on December 19.

The newly-established retail department of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, at E. 6 East Hanbury Road, Shanghai, trading under the name of Hoong Nion & Co., was forcibly entered by burglars early on November 11, a considerable amount of pain, varnish, cash and clothing being purloined. The stolen goods and thieves so far have not been traced. This shop only was opened about ten days before.

Pictures showing in the local cinemas for the last time to-day are Raymond Griffith's comedy, "The Night Club," at the 5.15 and 9.20 performances in the World Theatre, and "New Brooms" at 5.15 to 8.45 continuous and 9.20 in the Star Theatre. The leading players in "New Brooms" are Neil Hamilton, Bessie Love and Phyllis Haver. The picture at the 2.30 and 7.15 performances in the World Theatre is the Chinese drama, "A Mother's Love."

The Customs Club is now open at Nanjing.

The Wuhan Political Council issued a strict order to the Military Council instructing it to order the troops not to permit any alien military force to penetrate into Hupeh territory.

Mr. H. Graves, of No. 6 The Peak, was summoned for allowing his dog to be at large on the Peak Road on November 17 without a muzzle. He admitted the offence, and Major C. Willson imposed a fine of \$4.

A Chinese married woman was yesterday taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion in the result of jumping into the harbour in Connaught Road West, near Water Street, in an attempt to a commit suicide following a quarrel with her mother-in-law.

Several detectives from Central Police station went out on a wild goose chase soon after 1 p.m., yesterday when the electric burglar's alarm at the station which is connected with a house in Caine Road was sounded. Upon arrival at the house the Police was informed that the alarm had been inadvertently sounded by an "ignorant" coolie touching the button.

Pakkai, Kongmoon, Monday:—From midnight on Saturday till noon yesterday there was a heavy "blow" here with conditions not unlike those of a typhoon, but the weather this morning broke clear and warm. In the heavy rain yesterday, a man had his hat blown off at Kongmoon station (of the Sunning Railway). He did not hear the approaching train owing to the storm and was run over. His corpse was removed by the local Red Cross men.—Our own correspondent.

Quarter Master Sergeant Murray, of the K.O.S.B., was this morning summoned before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy for allowing his dog to be at large without a muzzle on the Peak Road. Mrs. Murray said that the dog was not exactly at large as she was standing on some steps near by and had control over it. Sergeant Kelly said that the dog was actually on the Peak Road, to which Mrs. Murray replied that it had no where else to go to. The Magistrate dismissed the summons with a caution.

The Chairman of the Chinese Mission to Lepers (Hong Kong Auxiliary) gratefully acknowledges a donation of \$200 received through the Chinese Rotary Club.

An amendment of the naturalisation law provides that when an alien who has been granted local naturalisation leaves the Colony and obtains naturalisation in a foreign State, his local (British) naturalisation ceases.

As some relief from the cracker nuisance the Straits Government is now proposing to alter the law so as to restrict aquibs and crackers to not more than half an ounce of black gunpowder; for which relief the public will be extremely grateful.

A Tamil boy, named Simpson, who was herding cows in Circular Road, Kuala Lumpur, foolishly climbed a telegraph post and was caught by the wire. He was removed immediately to the District Hospital where he died a few minutes later.

In a letter to the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association, the Shanghai and Woosung Municipality has signified its intention to protest against the closing to the Chinese police of certain alleyways off North Szechuen Road Extension. It is said that the municipality will demand the restoration of territory allegedly belonging to China.

Three new Thornycroft 'buses' are due to arrive to-morrow for the China Motor Bus Company's service in Kowloon. The China Motor Bus Company have a project in hand to build bodies locally and they are at present working on two, which will be put on Thornycroft chassis when completed. Should these prove successful the bodies of all their future vehicles will be constructed in the Colony.

An unknown Chinese entered the Burlington Hotel, on November 14, following a Mr. Wong Hing-ping, rushing into Mr. Wong's room, he asked which of those present was Mrs. Wong. Receiving the reply that neither of the two women there was the lady after whom he asked, he drew a pistol, shouted at Mrs. Wong:—"You must be Mrs. Wong," and fired a shot which struck her in the right arm. The would-be murderer rushed from the room, and a servant grappled with him. He dropped his pistol, tore himself free from the servant's grasp, and has not been seen since. Mrs. Wong, it is understood, is not seriously wounded.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. R. P. S. Walker, Straits Education Department, has been seconded for service under the Kedah Government.

The death is announced at Basel of the octogenarian Marie Stueckelberg, widow of the famous painter, Ernest Stueckelberg.

A wire from Rome states that the betrothal of Crown Prince Humbert with Princess Marie Jose of Belgium is imminent.

Mr. N. Greenberg, of the staff of the Auto Palace Garage, returned to Shanghai on the M.M.S. "Portos" on November 12.

Warner, Barnes and Co., Ltd., Manila, announce the death of their Managing Director, Mr. Herbert Kirkman Bibby, in London, on November 15.

Mr. A. Keir, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Perak, is expected back from leave shortly. Mr. M. R. Holgate who has been acting for him is expected to go to Malacca.

Mr. Justice R. D. Acton, who was injured in a motor collision recently, has left the European Hospital, Seremban, and is at present on holiday recuperating his health.

Mr. George M. Murray, of the Papuan Government Service, who was recently appointed Director of Agriculture for the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, has arrived in Penang.

Mrs. Else Odlich, wife of Mr. E. Odlich, Vice President, Manila Gas Corporation, returned to Manila on the s.s. "Trier." Mrs. Odlich has been away eight months on a vacation to her home in Bremen, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stickland, of Hong Kong, who have been guests at the Manila Hotel are now in Baguio where they are at the Country Club. They expect to stay at the mountain resort for two months. Mr. Stickland is a representative of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

On November 7 the Hon. Mr. B. W. Elles, acting Resident of Negri Sembilan, who is taking Mr. Clayton's place, as British Adviser, Kedah, arrived and after inspecting the guard of honour at the Balai Besar and complimenting them on their smart turn out, shook hands with the Government officers assembled to welcome him. After conferring with H. H. the Regent, he moved to the Residency and called upon H. H. the Sultan later in the day.

The Hon. Mr. M. H. Whitley, Attorney-General, Straits Settlements, has returned from leave and resumed duty.

Mr. L. R. Macphail, has just returned to Malaya from a long holiday spent in Europe, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda and India.



Governor Dan Moody, of Texas, better known as the "Flying Governor," who recently flew in a plane of the 8th Division Air Service, Texas National Guard, from Camp Palacios to Austin. Major Walter H. Reid, his pilot, sent the plane over the 175-mile course in 85 minutes. The quick time surprised the Governor. He may get an official plane. Photo shows Governor Dan Moody before the start, garbed in flying togs.

A beautiful wedding took place last Saturday evening at the home of Dr. G. W. Wright, Manila, when Miss Ruth Keeler of Baguio was married to Adolph Grueneich of Santa Monica, California. Mr. Grueneich arrived in the city on the "President Grant." The wedding was attended by intimate friends of the bride. Miss Keeler is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keeler of Baguio.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits left Singapore on the "Seabelle" for Kuala Lumpur on November 14.

The Hon. Mr. E. C. H. Wolff, after visiting Java on a short holiday, has arrived back in Seremban and resumed duties as British Resident, Negri Sembilan.

On behalf of the King, Prince Henry received Prince Chin Ri, ex-Crown Prince of Korea, at Buckingham Palace and invested him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

Major A. G. Barry, Captain B. O. Hutchinson, Major J. H. Batley, Major G. H. Richard, and Lt. N. Swan are five British Officers who have arrived in Peking on a short sightseeing trip from Shanghai.

The by-election for the Raglan division of New Zealand, caused by the death of Mr. Bolland, the Minister for Internal Affairs, has resulted in a victory for the Labour candidate, Mr. Lee Martin, by a majority of 158 over the Government candidate.

Dr. New Way-sung returned to Shanghai on November 14 after a tour round the world with Mrs. New. Although Dr. New nominally went for a holiday, he spent the greater part of his time studying the latest methods in orthopaedic surgery in Europe and America.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, who started life as a Thames shipbuilder and specialised in destroyers, has resigned his position as president of Yarrow and Co., Ltd., Glasgow. He is in good health, he says, but it is rather difficult to keep up steam in an old boiler. He is nearly 87.

Dr. Herbert Chatley, who, with Mrs. Chatley, has returned to Shanghai after nine months home leave, has resumed his duties with the Wangpoo Conservancy Board. Dr. Chatley reports a growing interest in China affairs at home, and a decreasing tendency to discount the opinions of those on the spot.

The Union Church, Manila, was the scene on November 17 of the wedding of Mrs. L. M. Marshman of Long Beach, California, and Mr. Wade C. Wright of Manila. The Rev. G. W. Wright performed the ceremony. Only a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason and Mr. Bradford. After a two weeks honeymoon in Baguio Mr. and Mrs. Cothran will live in Manila. Mrs. Marshman has been living in Manila about three months.

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SPORTS

INTERPORT CRICKET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Captain Ford, who was now partnered by Whitley, got a nice four and Malaya were 60 up in exactly an hour's play. The next ball he hit up towards Allison who, running forward from extra cover, got his left hand to the high catch but failed to secure the ball.

It made little difference, however, for in the next over Ford, in breaking a yorker from Isaacs and trying to stop the ball from rolling on, hit his wicket and knocked down a ball—six wickets down for 62 runs after an hour's play. Ford made 5.

Debate Continues. The debate was not stayed yet. Jordan had gone in and he saw 8 runs added of which he was responsible for 4 when Isaacs hit his stumps with a good delivery—seven wickets for 68 runs after an hour and 10 minutes' play.

Dr. Lawson played out the over and then Whitley went the 70 up on the board with a ground shot which was beautifully placed.

Through attempting a short single—a shot by Lawson to cover point—Whitley was run out. Stokes gathered the ball smartly and his throw-in hit the stumps with a deadening click with the batsman inches from the crease.

Eight wickets had fallen for 74 runs after an hour and a quarter's play. Whitley made 6. 77 Runs in 85 Minutes.

In the next over Lawson was stumped by Barnes off Ollerdesen, the batsman attempting to hit out—nine wickets for 74 runs. Lawson made 1.

Lewis, a left-handed batsman, was last in. Isaacs, who had bowled right through the innings, and Ollerdesen were both on their mettle, on a pitch which did not help them much.

The end came at 11.55 a.m., when the innings had lasted 5 minutes short of 1½ hours. With a slower one that broke, Ollerdesen completely deceived Richards and bowled him, the side being all out for 77. Richards made 3 and Lewis had not scored. Blotch was the only Malaya batsman who did well although a few of the others shaped well. Shanghai bowled and fielded at a high standard but a few difficult catches were put down; otherwise Malaya may have fared even worse.

SHANGHAI BAT.

Malaya's Fast Bowler Proves Expensive.

At 12.10 p.m., Leach opened Shanghai's innings to Braddell (at the Naval Yard end) with Madar as his partner.

Braddell bowled fast-medium, well clear of the off-stump. His first delivery produced a boundary bye—4 runs. Then came two wides in succession and Leach scored a 2 with a hit to cover-point.

With slow-to-medium breaks and a good length, Richards (Law Courts end) bowled a maiden to Madar.

In his second over, Braddell bowled another wide and Leach also pulled him past square leg for 4, making Shanghai 10 up in 8 minutes.

Both Leach and Madar scored off Richards in his second over. Braddell's third over proved expensive. Madar hit three boundaries off him, all to the leg boundary and two of which were in succession. Twenty went up in 13 minutes and the thirty followed when the innings had lasted just under a quarter of an hour.

An Unusual Field. When he had 13 to his credit, Madar put his foot in front of a straight one, pitched well up, from Richards and was given out—first wicket down for 31 runs.

Malaya's fielding of ground shots was not sure as Shanghai's had been. The field was different to what has been generally seen here. Foster placed himself at silly mid-off, not seven yards from the batsman. He had no extra cover nor point. Third man stood very far back and there were two long fields. Two men on the leg side stood remarkably close to each other. Has this placing of the field been learnt from Australians?

Captain Ford was put on to bowl instead of Braddell and Leach got a boundary off him.

Ford seemed to be sending down straight stuff with a fair length.

Quayle hit Richards to leg for 4, making Shanghai 40 up after half an hour's batting. Foster immediately went over to the leg side—where there were now five men—to set a leg trap. But Quayle was caught in the same over in the slips—the last over before tiffin. Whitley fell on to

the ground to bring off a desperate one-handed catch which was curling away from him—two wickets for 43 runs. Quayle made 5 and the closure was called for tiffin. Leach was then 17 not out.

FIFTY UP.

Leach and Stokes Resume for Shanghai.

Shortly after 1.30 p.m., Shanghai resumed their innings, Leach facing Ford, with Stokes (gone in instead of Quayle) as his partner.

Richards continued to bowl at the Law Courts end and his left-handed deliveries with off-spin were not easy to score off. Ford seemed to be bowling better than before tiffin. Runs came slowly in the first four overs which provide 7 singles. With the 43 for 2 wickets before lunch, Shanghai's score had now reached the half-century, the innings having lasted 50 minutes in all.

Leach's score was 19 and he hesitated about a rather short one from Ford, nearly giving Richards a catch at leg. Stokes reached double figures, after batting nearly 20 minutes, by lifting Richards to the leg boundary, the ball going over the heads of the on-side-in-field.

When facing Richards, Stokes hit one to leg that was nearly a fine catch for Braddell who just failed to move forward in time. At 1.55 p.m. Leach reached 20, having batted an hour for the runs. Stokes glanced Ford to the leg boundary, and Shanghai's total had reached 60.

One of the (now) very rare over-pitched balls from Ford was sent by Stokes to the leg boundary, making his own tally 20 and Shanghai's total 70 in 70 minutes.

Leach was out at 71, being stumped without any doubt by Jordan on being tempted out by Richards—three wickets down. His contribution was 21, gathered in 70 minutes. He was very restrained after lunch, getting only 4 runs in 35 minutes.

Captain Barrett went in and made a single, and then Stokes drove Richards for 4. Two singles gave Shanghai the lead with only three wickets down.

Stokes let out at one on the leg side from Richards, the ball rolling through two fielders' hands to reach the boundary. Shanghai had reached 80 in an hour and 20 minutes. Stokes reached his 30 after batting 45 minutes.

LAWN TENNIS.

EXHIBITION BY VINCENT RICHARDS.

CROWDED ATTENDANCE.

Vincent Richards, the famous American tennis player, who was ranked 1st All America in 1926 and is now a professional, gave a delightfully exhibition of the game at the Chinese Recreation Club yesterday afternoon.

His opponents in singles were S. A. Rumjahn (local champion) and Lum Po-wah (Far Eastern Olympic champion in 1927), both of whom he defeated easily. The American also won the doubles match with Honda as his partner, against Ng Sze-kwong and M.W.Lo.

The spacious accommodation provided by the C. R. C. was fully taxed. There was not a vacant seat on the stand and the chairs, and the ropes were lined with spectators.

Shortly after 3 p.m. Rumjahn and Richards appeared on the court and after a preliminary knock-out settled down to play the first match of the day.

It was not expected that the Hong Kong champion would extend the ex-Davis Cup player, so that it was not a surprise to see the visitor having things pretty much his own way, winning by 6-0 and 6-1. The second match was slightly more interesting, Lum Po-wah securing four games out of two sets (6-2; 6-2).

The doubles match provided some long rallies. Ng Sze-kwong was playing in his best form and, ably backed up by M. W. Lo, they held the advantage all the way in the first set until 5 all was called. They then lost two successive games.

The Chinese pair concentrated on Honda most of the time, the Japanese being off colour, but he improved vastly as the match progressed and was not found wanting in the second set. The scores were 7-5 and 6-4 in favour of Richards and Honda.

CHESS.

CAPABLANCA & ALEKHINE DRAW.

Buenos Aires, Monday. Capablanca and Alekhine, drew the 51st chess game—Reuters American Service.

MALAYA'S TEAM.

DRAW WITH THE UNITED SERVICE.

SOME RAPID SCORING.

Some rapid scoring was seen on the Hong Kong C.C. ground yesterday afternoon when Malaya's Interport cricket team drew with the United Services at the conclusion of the match between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Of the twelve who came up from the South, A. B. Jordan did not play yesterday. N. H. P. Whitley is the only one who has played here before.

Owing to the Interport contest finishing late, the subsequent match can only be considered as some serious practice for the visitors who did well in batting but did not shine in attack.

250 Runs in 2½ Hours. Captain Dobbie won the toss and sportingly put Malaya in to bat. In 75 minutes they made 136 for 8 wickets declared. Harker-Taylor, Braddell and Blotch retired with substantial scores. Congdon who played well against the Australians, did not come off.

Robertson brought off two excellent catches for the Service for whom Thorp bowled well.

In an hour, the Services made 114 for 5 wickets. Graham hit a lusty on-drive for six to the Prince of Wales Gate. Richards bowled effectively for Malaya. Scores:—

Malaya.		
Capt. C. H. Congdon, c Robertson, b Erskine	0	
Lt. H. C. Harker-Taylor, retired	36	
R. L. L. Braddell, retired	42	
J. W. Blotch, retired	30	
H. R. Rix, c Robertson, b Dale	2	
N. J. A. Foster, b Thorp	4	
Capt. F. O'N. Ford, not out	5	
N. H. P. Whitley, b Thorp	1	
Dr. J. M. A. Lawson, c Shaw, b Miles	7	
Extras	9	
Total (for 8 wks., dec.)	136	
H. G. L. Richards, R. B. Lewis	did not bat.	

Bowling Analysis.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Erskine	6	0	40	1	
Thompson	4	0	28	0	
Thorp	11	1	21	2	
Dale	5	1	24	1	
Miles	5	1	14	1	

United Services.		
Capt. Thorp, c Ford, b Richards	3	
Lt. Dale, b Rix	27	
Capt. Graham, c Congdon, b Lewis	30	
Group Captain Robertson, run out	4	
Corpl. Miles, c Congdon, b Richards	18	
Capt. Morris, not out	27	
Capt. Dobbie, not out	5	
Extra	0	
Total (for 5 wks.)	114	
Pay, Lt.-Comdr. Shaw, Rev. Venn, Capt. Erskine, Lt.-Comdr. Thomson	did not bat.	

Bowling Analysis.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Braddell	2	0	20	0	
Richards	6	1	23	0	
Lewis	4	4	40	2	
Ford	3	0	16	0	
Lowson	3	0	16	0	

GREYHOUND RACING.

COMPANY FOR SHANGHAI AND HONG KONG.

The "N.-C. Daily News" is informed that a company has been formed, called the Greyhound Association of China, Ltd., of which the directors are Messrs. W. R. McBain (chairman), B. D. F. Beth, Ellis Hayim, M. Reader Harris, N. L. Sparke, S. S. Sellick, and G. L. Wilson.

This company is affiliated to and licensed for China and Hong Kong by the Greyhound Racing Association of England.

A club called the International Greyhound Racing Club is in course of formation, to promote greyhound racing in Shanghai. Mr. R. A. C. Watson, 1 The Bund, is the honorary secretary, from whom particulars regarding the club can be obtained.

A "RAG."

POLICE CONSTABLE AND A SWEEP PRIZE.

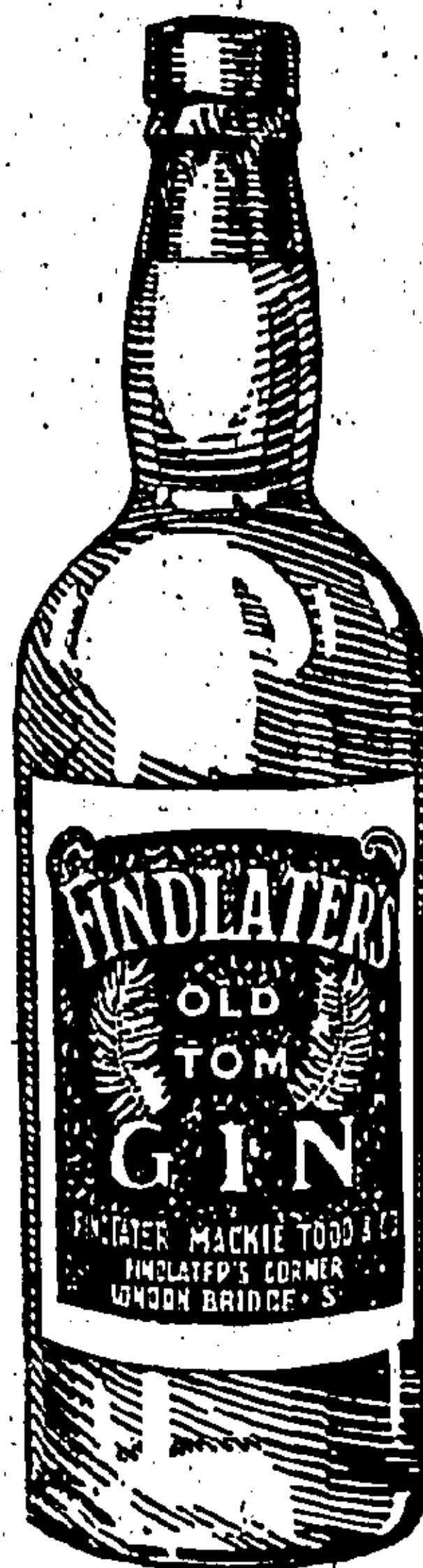
The "N.-C. Daily News" is very sorry the announcement which follows is necessary and sincerely wishes that an affirmative could be given instead of a negative.

Simply for a "rag," one of his friends started a report that Police Constable A. E. Baker, of the S.M.P., had won one of the big prizes on the Shanghai Champions. Similar rumours are spread twice yearly regarding a variety of persons, only to die out within a few hours.

In this case, however, the report has gone the round of the stations and from them appears to have spread generally through the town until "congratulations" have become so numerous as to be a real nuisance, and he has felt compelled to ask for assistance in denying the report.

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FIGHT FANS.

WHAT THEY ENDURE IN AMERICA.

Robert Edgren, the famous American sports writer, writes in the "Topical Times":—

A fight fan is the most patient individual on earth. A fight fan can be charged forty dollars and handed a ticket entitling him to stand on a collapsible wooden bench seventy-five rows removed from the ring in which the fight he wanted to see is going on, with seventy-four rows of taller gent's standing on the wooden benches in front of him.

A fight fan will send his money in to the promoter six weeks in advance, and then accept seats a Philadelphia block from the ring instead of the near-ringside he should be entitled to because of his early application.

He knows that he can't buy a real ringside seat unless he gets it from a speculator at the speculator's price, because the Boxing Commissioners must have a fat allotment of free seats in the first ten rows for their friends, and seats in the Press row for themselves, and he allowed to purchase a couple of thousand more seats not too far from the ring for their friends' friends. And the politicians must get their share of the front row seats, and choice chairs at that.

Ordinary Spectator Not Considered. Besides, the group of club backers and stockholders must be taken care of before the public gets anything for its money, and the friends of the stockholders. Each stockholder roars for 250 tickets.

Then there are the visiting politicians from other States where a fight may be promoted some time, and they bring some of their friends. There are also the mayor and the heads of city departments, and a complete coterie of gate crashers who can't be kept out because they have a genuine pull at the Capitol, and keep their car in the same garage patronised by the governor.

It has come about that the ordinary fight fan is about as welcome at the box office as an ant in a sugar barrel. Before every big fight he is impressed with the idea that he is being done a real favour when the ticket-seller takes his genuine money and hands him a phony "ringside seat" only four blocks away and around the corner from the ring. Yet the ordinary fan is the guy who pays and pays.

An Italian Marvel.

Roberto Roberti, an Italian heavyweight, is said to be able to grip an ordinary building brick in his terrible mauleys, and snap it in

two like a soda cracker. If he falls as a fighter he can get a job as a bricklayer, so he won't be a dead loss.

There is now a vacancy in the flyweight championship. Fidel La Barba, the champion, says he will retire and go to college. He will take a course to prepare himself for business, and never draw on the gloves again professionally.

La Barba has cleaned up about a hundred thousand dollars, which is pretty good money for a flyweight. His idea in becoming a professional boxer was to earn enough to cover the expenses of a college course, and he seems to have been fairly successful.

When La Barba began fighting professionally a dozen or so of his amateur clubmates followed his example. They were all great amateurs. One, Jackie Fields, has done fairly well, and some of the others have made enough to keep their faces maulered after each fight, but La Barba's success hasn't been duplicated. Going from an amateur to a professional title isn't much of a snap.

Jim Jeffries On The Hall. Jim Jeffries, once the greatest of heavyweight champions, is planning a trip to Australia and New Zealand to do a little vaudeville. He may go on around the world on a pleasure jaunt.

Jeff's friends will be glad to learn that he is no longer "broke." Speculators took away his spare cash three or four years ago with mining and oil well schemes, but he now owns a large hunk of the town of Burbank, in Southern California, the town having grown around his home ranch, which has been cut up into city blocks.

Willie Ritchie, lightweight world's champion a dozen years ago, is fighting again. Ritchie's comeback has been successful to date. He has fought two or three of the "clever" new welters, and has made them look foolish.

Ritchie is showing the present day fight fans just what real boxing looks like. The art has been almost forgotten in these days when "cleverness" is measured by the dancing steps a boxer indulges in.

Willie puzzled his opponents by feinting them into knots. They hadn't seen real feinting before, that being one of the forgotten arts. His footwork was a puzzle too, being all straight ahead instead of consisting of a buck and wing effect complicated with St. Vitus' dance.

If Willie goes along as well as he has started, he is going to be very unpopular in our younger set of boxers, who would rather dance than be punched on the nose. Ritchie has kept in shape by playing golf.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SINGAPORE DISCOVERS NEW MARKSMAN.

In view of the approaching re-shoot by Singapore in the Interport Shield, it is gratifying to hear that one more marksman has been discovered in Bombardier Rao, who was runner-up to Capt. Mohd. Long in the Grand Aggregate with a score of 167 at the S.V.R.A. Meeting last week end. Critics on the range were enthusiastic over his shooting and though a comparative newcomer to the ranks of Singapore marksmen, his shooting without aperture sights was a remarkable achievement. Though the Interport shoot committee have arranged a number of practice shoots during the past few weeks, they have discovered very little more new talent to help them in selecting a stronger team for the match, and there appears little likelihood at present of Singapore carrying off the Shield this year, says the "Singapore Free Press."

JAPANESE NEWS.

DEATHS OF AN M.P. AND A DOCTOR.

Tokyo, Nov. 10.

The deaths are announced of Baron Usagawa, M.P., and Mr. F. Nanjo, Doctor of Literature.

Government Rice Policy. The Government will commence the purchasing of new rice on the 17th inst., and dispose of the foreign rice in hand in overseas markets within a few days.

Okura's Insurance Business. Messrs. Okura and Co. have purchased the Nissin Fire Insurance Company. It is unofficially decided that Mr. Chokuro Kadono will be appointed as President.

Rubber Quotation. Tokyo, Nov. 11.

Rubber f.a.q. spot was quoted today at 88 sen (middle price).

Governor in Trouble. It is reported that Mr. Kouda, Governor of the Miyazaki Prefecture will be charged with infringement of the election law.

Japan's Politics. The leaders of the Seiyukai Party, in power, have simultaneously handed in resignations owing to the postponement of the transference of land-taxes to the local administrations. Premier Tanaka is now said to be trying to conciliate them.

Next Year's Bond Issue. The new bond issue of the Government, according to the policy of Mr. Mitsuuchi, Finance Minister, for next fiscal year is put at ¥190,000,000, which is an increase of ¥40,000,000 over the ¥150,000,000 originally estimated.

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—

Bank wire	2/ 3/4
Bank on demand	2/ 5/18
Bank 30 days' sight	—
Bank 4 months' sight	2/ 3/4
Credits 4 months' sight	2/11/4
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/11/4

On Paris—

On demand	1250
Credits 4 months' sight	1325
On Berlin—	—
On New York—	—
On demand	49%
Credits 60 days' sight	51
On Bombay—	—

Wire	—
On demand	135
On Calcutta—	—
On demand	135
On Singapore—	—
On demand	87 1/2
On Manila—	—
On demand	99
On Shanghai—	—
On demand	78 1/2
30 days' sight (private paper)	—

On Yokohama—	—
On demand	107
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.55
Silver (per oz)	26 1/2
Bat Silver in Hong Kong	2% prem.
Chinese Copper Cents nom.	—
Chinese Copper Cash	6 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	29 1/4 % dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin par.	—

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock Exchange.

Stock	Hong Kong
T.T. on London	2/ 3/4
T.T. on Shanghai	78 1/2

Banks.	
Hongkong Bank	113 1/2
do. Lon. Reg.	1120
Chartered Bank	320 1/2
Mercantile A. & B.	350 1/4
do. C.	113 1/4
P. & O. Bank	210
Bank of East Asia	402

Insurances.	
Canton Insurance	550
Union Insurance	520 1/2
North China Insurance	714 1/2
Yangtze Insurance	514 1/2
China Underwriters	5120
China Fire Insurance	5215
H.K. Fire Insurance	5590

Shipping.	
Douglas	35 1/2
H.K. Steamships	320
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	1190
Indo-China (Pres)	480
do. (Def.)	448
Shell Transports	917
Water-boards	177

Mining.	
Sengguets	2 1/2
Kailan Mining Ad.	68 1/2
Langkats (Combined)	717 1/2
do. (Single)	79 1/2
Shanghai Explorations	78
Ranba	78 1/2
Troch Mines	19 1/3

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. & K. Wharves	1120 1/2
H.K. & W. Docks	435
China Providents	44
Hongkong	115
New Engineering	495
Shanghai Docks	495
Cotton Mills.	

Ewo Cottons	720 b 745 s
Orbital Cottons	42
Shal Cottons (Old)	748
do. (new)	723

Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.	
H.K. & S. Hotels	6 1/2
Hongkong Lands	560 1/2
Shanghai Lands	1123
Humphreys Estates	1123 1/2
Hongkong Estates	40 1/

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

SMART LUGGAGE FOR THE WEEK-END.

The Number of Pieces Selected Are of Course Governed by What Goes in the Various Bags—
Luggage Should Harmonize.

The person who travels a good deal generally knows to the last inch of space just how many bags it will require to pack her wardrobe for any given occasion. There are many who burden themselves with too much luggage, taking along articles that are not essential but which just "might" be needed. This is using poor travelling judgment. One should always be supplied with suitable clothes but the wardrobe may be so selected that a limited number of frocks, coats and accessories will do. This gives a greater opportunity to travel comfortably, whether by motor, boat or rail. It is never pleasant to have to see to baggage and particularly when the stay is but a short one.

There are pieces of luggage designed, however, to take care of a maximum number of things with smart looking results. Clothes should never be cramped and crowded into too small a space and a special type of bag should be selected for special clothes. This demands a rather large assortment of luggage but it pays for itself in time as the clothes are always opened in good condition when packed in the right bag.

Luggage in general should be light, compact, and the various pieces chosen to harmonize when ground together. It is always advisable to have luggage marked in some distinctive way so that it may be easily identified. Wide lines of a striking colour are one way to select one's bags from a pile of non-descript luggage. A "pull" bag is an excellent extra bag to have and one should always be on hand for books, bathing suits, heavy shoes, or bottles or any of the odd parts of one's travelling equipment that do not manage to fit into the other pieces of luggage with any degree of comfort or safety. Pigskin is used a good deal in this type of bag and is particularly smart. However, other leathers to match individual pieces may be obtained.

Other essential pieces in the week-end wardrobe of luggage should include suitcases, but boxes, the golf bag. The number of pieces selected from this assortment being selected to meet the requirements of the wardrobe. A trip to the mountains where outdoor sports are indulged in requires fewer pieces than the visit to the large country home where formal activities are pursued.

Very chic luggage to include a simple week-end wardrobe consists of a small handbag of natural cowhide, a pigskin suitcase of large dimensions which may include a

waterproof cover in darker tones, and a "pull bag" that has the popular zipper fastening. These pieces are sufficient when no extra hats are included, or where a soft, crushable felt may be packed in the suitcase.

Another group that is popularly used for a limited week-end wardrobe includes a pull bag for sweaters, shoes, etc., a dressing case that possesses an infinite number of fittings, a golf bag of cowhide to match, and a suitcase of smaller proportions than selected when a dressing case is not taken.

The more formal needs of a week-end are smartly included in luggage that adds a good-sized hat box to take care of various sized hats for both formal and informal occasions, a suitcase of large proportions, yet one that is so designed that it may be fitted to Pullman cars, a pouch bag or fitted case, a golf bag or travelling case are other pieces that may be added. The pieces mentioned in the formal week-end luggage come in beautiful leather and may all be had in harmonising appearances, if not matching.

Until Barr, soon to appear in First National films, wears an outfit that is particularly suitable for travelling, and one that adds a smart note to the week-end appearance. It consists of a box-pleated rose and grey plaid skirt, sweater of rose trimmed with the plaid material, a cape of rose trimmed in plaid and a turban of black that is close-fitting and comfortable for travelling.

BALLOON DECORATIONS.

Brightly coloured balloons, beloved of the small people, always suggest gaiety and joy. Why, not, therefore, try to introduce the balloon motif into your furnishing schemes? It may sound freakish, but really it is quite a good idea.

Curtains, for instance, might be made of string-coloured casement cloth, trimmed with balloon-shaped appliques, in vivid red, green, orange and royal blue. Cushions could be fashioned to match, or a pretty idea would be to make perfectly round pillows, in various bright hues, further to emphasise the balloon notion.

Attractive fringe and dado ideas may be worked out for nursery adornment. Circles of different sizes and colours could be cut out of brilliant papers and pasted on in groups here and there round a room with neutral-tinted walls. Black strings, painted on afterwards, and carried right down to the skirting-board, would complete the decoration.

There are other ways of using balloon decorations in trimming the children's frocks, for example. A play-pinafore of oatmeal cloth would look very gay if adorned with applied balls of jade and lemon-yellow, while the two-year-old's diminutive rompers might be made of dull blue casement, spotted with big scarlet and black balloons. Counterpanes, soiled linen bags, table covers and picnic cloths, all can be trimmed in the same way. Try the effect of one article, and you'll surely want to make some more.

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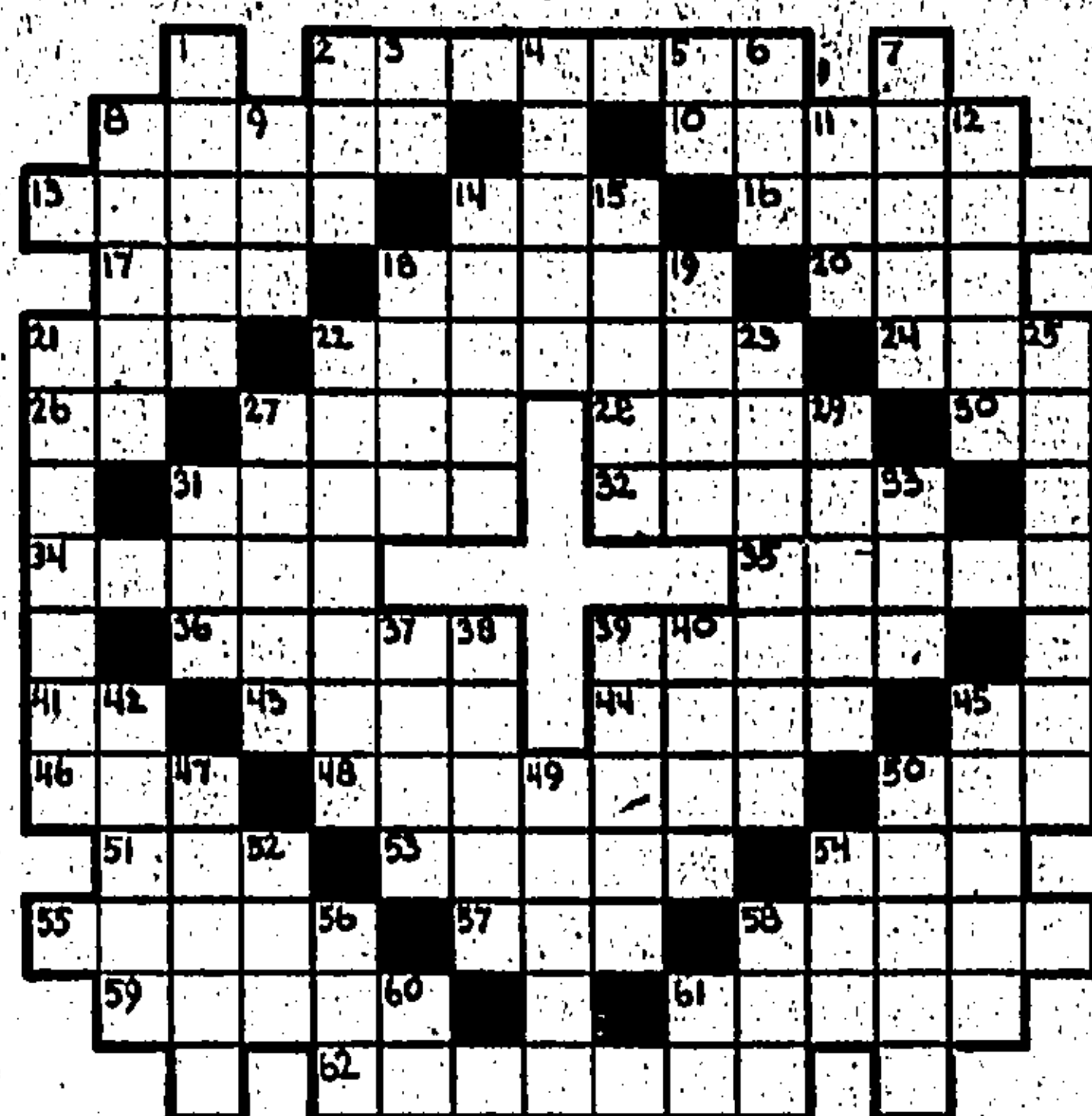
LACE-MAKING.

Lace-making is nice work—work that may be taken up or put down at any moment. Flet crochet is especially useful and dainty, and here are four ways in which you may work a flet-lace pattern.

Flet crochet consists of spaces of two trebles with two chain stitches between, and of blocks, made up of trebles added to the treble which is the side of the space. Blocks and spaces are, of course, made on a foundation of chain stitches—three times as many chain stitches as there are squares in the block pattern added: to six stitches if the second row of the pattern begins with a space. If it begins with a block, four are added.

Variety. If you want to make fine lace—to decrease the size, in other words, make it like ordinary flet crochet, with trebles and chains; but work with only two trebles to a block, plus the one which forms the side of the space, and with only one chain stitch between trebles to form spaces. When the next row of your

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.



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- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 2-Complete equipment of a warrior | 48-A vegetable (pl.) | 19-Such and no more |
| 8-A clinched metal pin | 50-A fish | 21-Part of a golf course |
| 10-Fertile spot in a desert | 51-A large bone of the body | 22-Capable of being molded |
| 1-Hus | 52-Clawer | 23-Parla |
| 1-Wooden pin | 53-Boy's nickname | 24-Tattered and fell |
| 1-A double tooth | 54-Persons unable to speak | 25-One guilty of a felony |
| 17-A bird's crop | 55-Negative adverb | 26-Virtuous |
| 18-A Roman ruin | 56-Musical sounds | 27-Female yowl |
| 20-To fondle | 57-Municipal officer | 28-Hastened |
| 21-Football enthusiast | 58-To visit frequently | 29-A tribe |
| 22-Gratified | 59-Substance made by bees | 30-A wading bird |
| 24-To perch | | 31-Apparition |
| 26-An article | VERTICAL | 32-A stringed instrument |
| 27-To pass by lightly | 1-City in Italy | 33-Watery part of the blood |
| 28-Trolley car (English) | 2-By means of | 34-A colossal body |
| 30-Not any | 3-By or near | 35-One having gigantic strength |
| 31-Piles | 4-Musical drama | 36-Tamata |
| 32-Mexican title of address | 5-Behold | 37-Prudent |
| 34-Sways in walking | 6-Sweet potato | 38-Turkish title of nobility |
| 35-Seize | 7-Squares of baked clay | 39-French coin |
| 36-A nick | 8-Partaining to the Eternal City | 40-To weep convulsively |
| 38-To gather | 9-A solemn promise | 41-Impost |
| 41-While | 10-To dip in liquid | 42-Prefix meaning "against" |
| 42-River in Africa | 12-Dress material | 43-Ejaculation |
| 44-Throw with force | 14-Rhymers | |
| 45-Church of England (abbr.) | 15-Sudden squall | |
| 45-Still | 18-Snap | |

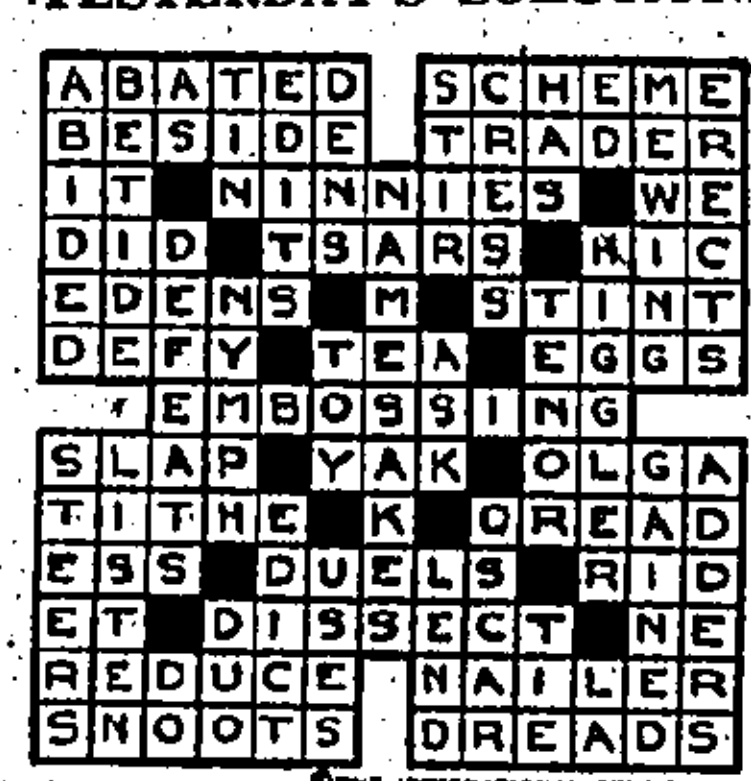
(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

pattern begins with a block, use three chains to turn for the first stitch of the block. When the row begins with a space, use four chains—the rule being one less of trebles than in ordinary flet crochet.

Coarse Flet Lace.

For coarse flet lace make long trebles—that is to say, thread three times over the work and work off by two—with five chains between. If a row starts with a large space, make eleven chains and work a long treble in the sixth stitch of the row below. When the space next to this large space is an ordinary space, or a block, make the chain of fourteen stitches instead of eleven for the first large space, and eight chain stitches for the pattern instead of five when an ordinary space, or a block, follows the large space. It is necessary to slip-stitch across the tops of the spaces

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



in a return row, because each of the large spaces counts for two rows.

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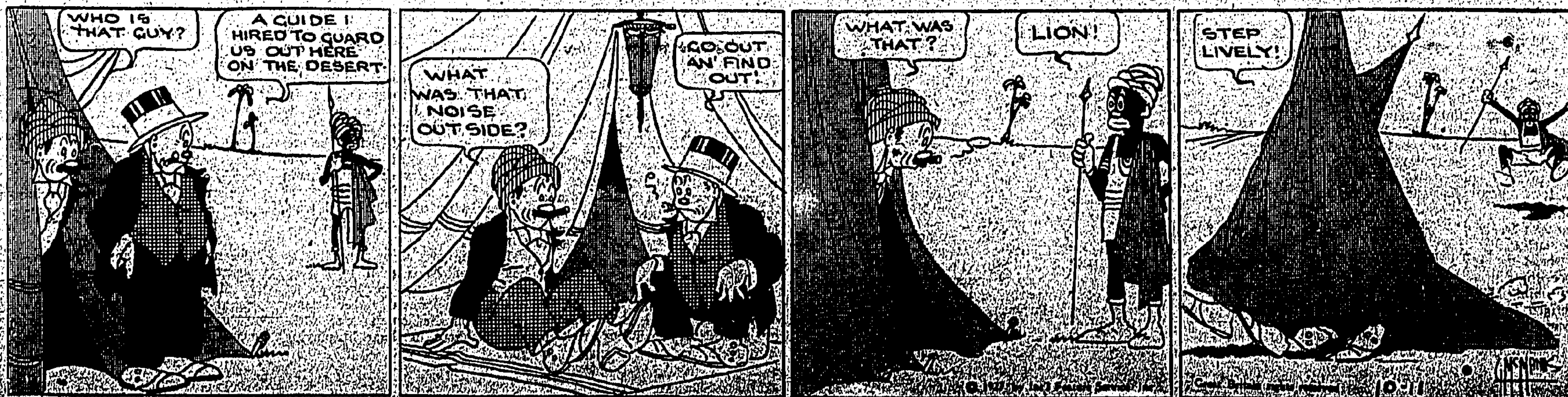
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ALIMONY CASE.

MAN WAXES WROTHY
IN COURT.

WANTS THE MATTER SETTLED

A tall, partly-bald, indifferently dressed man and a quiet, neatly-dressed woman faced each other in the American Court, Shanghai. Once they were man and wife but the law has granted a divorce to the woman. They are the parents of three small children, a child of 14 months.

The man was John H. Scott, the "Long Jaw" Scott of amateur baseball fame, proprietor of a dance resort on North Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The woman was Mary J. Schuhl. The woman was represented by Mr. Paul F. Faison. The Court was asked by the attorney for Scott to reconsider a previous decision in which Mrs. Scott was granted alimony of \$35 per month, \$125 per month for her three children, and court costs and attorney fees. Objection was made by Mrs. Scott to the payment of the \$35 per month to his former wife, he contending that the \$125 is sufficient and that, in addition, she is employed, earns \$50 per month and is with her mother and step-father.

At the fortnight the case came up in the American Court and Scott failed to appear. Mr. Schuhl last week asked that the final decree of the court be bound by the interlocutory decree and Scott gave as his reason for not appearing in Court that he believed the final decree would be the same as the interlocutory decree.

Mr. Schuhl informed the Court that it is his belief that the final decree, granted last week, was improper because he had received no notice of the motion coming up in Court. The Court replied that motion is for final decree.

Mrs. Scott was called to the stand by Mr. Schuhl. She spoke in tones and seemed bewildered half-frightened as the questions were put to her.

Scott, on the other hand, spoke loudly, even aggressive tones and some registered anger. Several times during the proceedings he interrupted Mr. Schuhl. He was by that gentleman to "shut up." Schuhl probably meant it for voice was easily audible throughout the courtroom.

The mother of the Scott children testified that she lives with her mother and step-father and that her father is the owner of a law firm and Co., a well-known chemist shop.

Mr. Schuhl developed that Mrs. Scott is employed in the Manila Hat Store that her salary is \$50 dollars a month.

Mr. Scott smiled played about Mr. Scott's face as this admission was made by his former wife. A moment later Mrs. Scott explained that she uses the \$50 per month to support her children.

month. She also stated that she left Scott on February 21, last and until she had received the first payment from him, ordered by the Court, she had met all of the expenses herself. In order to meet the expenses, she testified, she was obliged to borrow money.

Mrs. Scott was excused and Mr. Scott took the stand. They exchanged glances as Mr. Scott sat down. One glance was seemingly of reproach, of regret; the other of resentment and anger.

Scott's testimony as to his possession of this world's goods would never arouse the envy of a Rockefeller or a Rothschild. He said he has exactly \$5 in the bank and later explained that he has left the \$5 there in order to keep his account open. He was being questioned by his own attorney.

Mr. Scott stated, in reply to a question, that he had not seen his children although he had tried to.

Yes, We Have Money.

"You have no money to-day?" "No!" Scott said with feeling.

"That's all," announced Mr. Schuhl.

Mr. Faison took a hand. In answer to a series of questions Scott stated that he is the proprietor of a dance hall known as the El Dorado on North Szechuen Road; the place is not the same as the one he had before (the Park Pavilion) and that he had lost the former place through the actions of his wife and her relatives.

"You have dancing girls there?" Mr. Faison asked.

"Yes."

"You sell liquor?"

"I have nothing to do with that."

It later was revealed that liquor is sold on the premises but that Mr. Scott has leased the bar to another party.

"None of Your Business."

"Who finances the business?" was the next query. Previously, in reply to a question of his attorney Scott had stated that he is in debt to the extent of \$7,000 and that he has been losing money at the rate of \$500 per month since opening his new establishment.

His reply to Mr. Faison's question was: "I borrowed the money."

"How much did you borrow?"

permitted Mr. Faison.

Scott was obviously peeved.

"None of your business how—" he retorted, raising his voice. Mr. Schuhl interrupted.

Just state how much you borrowed, Mr. Scott," said the latter.

Scott glared his disapproval at Mr. Faison but replied with:

"About \$1,400."

"From Chinese?" was the next query.

Anger mounted again in the face of the witness. He turned to Mr. Schuhl and demanded to know if it made any difference.

"Never mind," said Mr. Faison, soothingly. Mr. Faison's face showed the trace of a smile.

Ably he countered with a question concerning the books of the El Dorado. A secret was disclosed. The El Dorado keeps no books, not even a little one.

Expenses Allowed.

Scott said that he was allowed to take money for expenses and kept no book record of it. He denied having any other property or any interest in any other establishment in Shanghai, in China, the Orient, the Far East or any other section of the mundane sphere.

Mr. Faison ended and Mr. Schuhl re-examined. He began by asking for the second time if Mr. Scott had no money at all. This second question would have brought forth a prompt objection from Mr. Sidney A. Moss, who would contend that it had been asked and answered. Mr. Moss, however, was not in court and Mr. Faison was content to let the question be answered.

Under a barrage of questions from Mr. Schuhl Mr. Scott stated that he has borrowed an additional \$1,000 to put into his business. He said he lives on the premises.

Scott was questioned concerning his place of business and stated that the dance hall is on the second floor, that he pays a rent of \$120 monthly and in addition pays the Chinese tax of \$150. He also stated that he has to pay Chinese police and others. He said he has dancing at the place and serves meals.

"And you have girls there?"

"Yes."

"Chinese or Japanese or what?"

"All nationalities."

Revenge Is Sweet.

As the reply was made a pretty Japanese girl in foreign clothes, seated in the third row of spectators, snifled disdainfully. She was recognised as one of the Japanese girls formerly employed in Scott's Park Pavilion, and who brought suit against him in the American Court, alleging that money due her for dancing had not been paid.

"How many girls have you there?"

"Oh, 15 to 20, I should say."

Another sniff from the Japanese girl. Mr. Scott cast a glance in her direction but evidently did not see or recognise the sniffling one.

Questioned again concerning books Mr. Scott declared that he keeps no books but squares up everything every night.

"You were asked if you keep books," he was told.

"I do not," was the retort.

One question asked disclosed the fairness and impartiality of Mr. Scott.

A Fair, Impartial Man.

"With which bank do you do business?" was the question.

"With any bank," he replied. It is possible that the great banking institutions of Shanghai are grateful.

In passing judgment the Court made it plain that not much credence was placed by Scott. Comment was also made on the statement that no books are kept by the El Dorado. Judge Purdy said that the sum Scott is called upon to pay is very modest and that it will stand as ordered.

That a supplementary decree be embodied in the final decree was the request of Mr. Faison for the reason that the final decree did not contain mention of the custody of the children. The Court instructed the attorneys for both sides to get together and settle this point.

Scott became angry again and was heard to say that he wanted the matter "settled right here and now."

The matter was not settled there nor then.

After the court had ended Scott, dissatisfied, attempted to see Judge Purdy to discuss the matter with him. The Judge would not see him, holding that anything he had to say pertaining to the case should be uttered in court and not in private to the Judge.—"Shanghai Times."

PORTER'S AMBITIONS

LED TO SOLUTION OF MAIL THEFT.

The "Manila Bulletin" reports: The sudden aspirations of

Romaldo Galo, until recently a porter at the bureau of posts, to become a ring leader in local fastdom and to ride about the city in a shiny new automobile, led to the solution of the recent robbery of P20,000 from the registry division of the bureau of posts.

Galo purchased boxing paraphernalia in quantity lots. He contracted with four preliminary boxers to join his stable and, chances are, that had the law not interfered, in a few more weeks the porter would have read his name in the headlines of every newspaper sporting page in the city. Possibly elsewhere.

Who knows?

To engage in business was something new for Galo. For years he had carried a broom but carrying a cane was different. If he was to be a success it was necessary for him to present a good front. Being a scholar, Galo scanned the classified sections of the local papers and immediately found something to suit his fancy. A sport model Buick and only P1,500. He took it.

This led to his downfall. Secret service operatives investigating the post office robbery wondered how a man whose salary was only P1.20 a day could attain the financial heights that Galo attained and do it so quickly. Galo was arrested. He admitted his part in the robbery but claims he only received P2,000. He says Francisco Castro, night clerk in the registry section of the bureau of posts, got the rest of it.

On the day the package containing P20,000 was discovered missing, Galo claims he saw Castro leaving the bureau with a bundle under his arm. He thought nothing of this incident until, on the following morning, he read in the newspapers of the robbery. He then suspected Castro. Instead of relating his suspicions to the proper authorities, Galo called at the home of Castro and demanded that he get a "split" of the haul.

"Keep quiet and you get it," Galo says he was told. He said Castro gave him \$2,000 and suggested that he resign from his position. He accepted the P2,000 and handed in his resignation on the grounds of ill health. He immediately began painting the town red.

Castro maintains that he is not guilty of participation in the robbery. Galo, however, sticks to the story as told above. While the two men were being questioned Galo advised Castro "to tell them everything. We are guilty and there is no use denying it."

A criminal complaint against the men will be filed with the court of first instance by Alfonso Felix, assistant city fiscal. The charge will be qualified theft. A bond of P8,000 has been fixed for the temporary release of Castro and a bond of P2,000 for Galo.

WHEN DREADED CROUP COMES.

A thing of dread, that comes in the night without warning. Just a hoarse, metallic cough, a choking, gasping for breath, a threat of suffocation. Oh! the relief of knowing that there is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. See how it clears away the choking phlegm, stops the hoarse cough and brings rest and sleep to the little sufferer. Sold everywhere.

MERE CARELESSNESS

THINGS HE AND SHE LEAVE IN TRAINS.

NEGLECTED LABELS.

Inquiries are made from time to time about the manner in which railway companies deal with property lost in their trains. Often they are prompted by those advertisements which appear periodically in the newspapers announcing auction sales of goods which members of the travelling public have lost in the course of their comings and goings and have failed to recover.

Remarkable sales these are. In the words of a railway official they comprise "an almost infinite variety, and constitute almost incredible testimony to the carelessness of mankind." What bargains there are sometimes to be picked up at these sales—that is, if an outside purchaser is adroit enough to compete with the regular dealers who frequent them. "They are," to quote our railway official again, "one good endowment for bargain-hunters, offered gratuitously by people who do not seem to know how to look after their own."

The system by which the railway companies deal with lost property is briefly this. Employees are instructed to forward lost articles to the station offices, where they are kept for some days to be claimed. If they are not claimed they are numbered for purposes of identification and sent to the General Lost Property Office, where they are deposited for a period, and then, if not claimed, are sold. Any person who establishes his property right in a particular article is, on taking it away with him, charged a small fee, which depends partly upon the length of time the article has been kept, partly on whether it has been claimed at the station where it was found, and partly upon the nature of the article.

If the "article" happens to be a dog, a cat, a pigeon, a canary, or some other living creature the charge will include the cost of feeding it during the period it is kept. The scale of charges can be found in the official time tables of some railway companies.

For Quick Disposal.

The period during which articles are kept depends upon their nature. Perishable goods are quickly got rid of. To quote the railway official again: "You can't keep a bass of fish many weeks. There are sanitation laws and there are amenities to be observed. An angle may leave a case of valuable trout flies behind him, and we should keep that for him for months, but a tin of luscious lively maggots, specially bred to lure coarse fish, must be disposed of quickly."

It is pointed out by those who have to deal with property lost on the railways that one "elementary precaution" would immensely assist the process of its restoration. If travellers would securely label their goods, or write their names and addresses on them, recovery would be easy. The railway companies make it a practice to write to persons whose names and addresses appear on lost property. Of course people do not usually attach their names and addresses to umbrellas and walking-sticks, but they could, more often than they do, identify their purses, handbags, sports outfits, books, and so forth in this way.

A lost article may be distinctive, and thus on the face of things easy to pick out and restore, even though it may have no name and address attached. But consider the difficulties. A traveller from York to Todmorden leaves a rather valuable print rolled up in the luggage rack when he gets out at the latter station. A fellow-passenger, going farther, sees the roll, and hands it to a porter at the next stop—Rochdale. So far as the loser knows that parcel may have been put out at Rochdale, Manchester, or Liverpool, or even some other station. He or the company's officials, must inquire at all likely stations. And suppose, by some mischance, a parcel rolls under the seat and is not found until the carriage has been taken far away north or south. These are not mere contingencies, they are things that have happened. "And yet," says the railway official already quoted, "there are people who expect us to return their lost property the day after it is lost."

It is admitted that something depends upon the honesty of railway employees. There is no official system of rewards, because the reward of honesty in this matter is considered the duty of those who lose their property; but there are sharp penalties for proved dishonesty. The integrity of the railway employees is not the only matter to be considered. Members of the travelling public have been known to appropriate lost parcels themselves, and in such an event the railway companies decline to accept responsibility.—"Manchester Guardian."

SCENE IN A CINEMA.

Tokyo, Nov. 14.—The screen in the Dondikwan motion picture theatre here was badly smashed when an excited Japanese movie fan dashed from the audience and started to beat up the hero of the shadow drama.

He was dragged away by ushers, but not before he had torn and scratched the screen so that the show had to be closed for the night.—United Press.

JAIL ESCAPE.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST "BREAKER."

THRILLING ADVENTURES.

Has history ever seen adventures to compare with those of Baron Trenck, one-time member of the Bodyguard of Frederick the Great? Was he the mountebank, hypocrite, and liar Carlyle believed him to be, or was he the heroic, maligned, and splendidly patient warrior that is portrayed in his autobiography, "The Strange Adventures of Frederick Baron Trenck," a rewritten edition of which is now published by Philip Allan (10s. 6d.) and edited by Philip Murray? These are questions which time perhaps will never answer. Whatever the truth of his life, Trenck's story is one of the most amazing adventure yarns ever written. It tells of privation and suffering borne with almost more than human courage.

A Royal Lover!

When only eighteen, his strength, courage, and intellectual brilliance made him a favourite with Frederick the Great, and apparently nothing could have interrupted a career of distinction and honour had not his handsome figure captured the heart of the King's sister, Amelia. Trenck, a curious mixture of boyish innocence, reckless courage, and braggadocio, seems never to have suspected that this liaison was the real cause of the wrath of Frederick the Great, who became his persistent persecutor.

From his nineteenth to his sixteenth year, Baron Trenck was the victim of ruthless and indefatigable persecution. "Unheard, unexecuted, unjust," he was arrested and, accompanied by fifty hussars, was cashiered and thrust into the fortress of Glatz. His active mind was soon engaged on the prospects of escape. By notching his pen-knife, he was able to saw through three of the bars in his prison, and completed the task with the aid of a file lent him by a friendly officer. Cutting his leather portmanteau into shreds and adding the sheets from his bed, he descended ninety feet from the tower of the fortress to the ground. But misfortune checked his plan, for he sank up to his knees into the mud of the moat, and, to save his life, was obliged to call the sentry. "The Governor, an enemy of the very name Trenck," left him standing in the mud until noon.

Shot His Betrayer.

A previous plan of escape had been betrayed by one Captain Mangget, also a prisoner of Glatz, who purchased his liberty by treachery. Three years after, Trenck met him

by chance at Warsaw, flogged him with a cane, and, in the duel which followed, shot his betrayer through the neck.

A few days after his second attempt to escape the prison Governor paid Trenck an official visit and enraged the prisoner by an imprudent reference to his mysterious "crime." Trenck's description of the sequel is strongly reminiscent of Douglas Fairbanks.

Unable to contain myself, I snatched his sword (on which my eyes had for some time been fixed) from his side, sprang through the doorway, tumbled the sentry from top to bottom, passed the men who happened to be drawn up outside the prison door to relieve the guard, attacked them, sword in hand, surprised them by the way I leapt about me, wounded four of them, made my way through the rest, sprang over the breastwork of the ramparts, and, sword in hand, leapt this amazing height without receiving any injury.

In a narrow passage a sentry opposed him, and a second sentry attacked him from behind. At this Trenck made a spring at the palisade, unluckily caught his foot, and received a bayonet wound in the hip. He was then surrounded, beaten by the butts of the soldiers' muskets, and dragged back to prison, struggling like a madman.

Eventually, however, Trenck escaped by successfully opposing one of the prison officers in a duel. After he had been attacked with the "utmost fury," Trenck wounded his adversary, who thereupon "fell upon my neck, kissed me, and wept. At length he said, 'Friend, you are master, and you shall, by my aid, obtain your liberty as surely as my name is Bach.' The very language of a schoolboy thriller!

The Open Road.

True to his word, Bach arranged the escape and Trenck again found himself on the open road, not as a friend of courts and kings, but an outcast and felon. During the pursuit from the fortress he killed one of his enemies, wounded another, and, on reaching Vienna, his evil fortune accompanied him. He fought three duels on the same night and sent his opponents "bleeding back to the town."

Frederick appears to have tracked Trenck's movements with vindictive assiduity. Trenck had many adventures before he reached Vienna, where he was again bound in irons and flung into the specially-prepared dungeon of Magdeburg.

Though the walls of Magdeburg were seven feet thick, he began to work his way through them by means of strips of iron by which his prison stool was fastened. Six months later, his efforts appeared to promise success, but again he met

with treachery and was bound in chains and held prisoner for nine years. No matter how thick the walls, how heavy the chains, Trenck at once set to work on plans of escape, and time and again was discovered when on the verge of success. At length, as further purgatory, orders were given that he should be awakened every quarter of an hour of the night. This did not defeat him, for he acquired the trick of answering in his sleep, and earned the title "Trenck the Necromancer."

His story should have ended in the serenity of domestic happiness, and it appeared as if such an ending was likely. He married the daughter of an ex-burgomaster, became the proprietor of a flourishing wine business, lived through the French Revolution, but was on July 25, 1794 guillotined as an Austrian spy.—"John O' London's Weekly."

POLICE RESERVE.

OFFICIAL ORDERS AND PROGRAMME.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police:—

Indian Company.

Training.—The following is the result of the examination in Part 2 (knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations) held on Monday, November 16:—

Passes—R.213 Bhagat Singh.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong section on Thursday, will start from Central Police Station as usual at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

General.

(Part 3 Mushketry).

The following Police servants will attend at the Kennedy Road Revolver Range in mufti on Sunday, at 10 a.m. sharp for instruction in revolver shooting under Inspector H. J. Paterson.

15 men to be detailed by O.C. Chinese Company.

12 men to be detailed by O.C. Indian Company.

15 men to be detailed by O.C. Flying Squad.

Police Training School.

Classes for instruction in Part 2 of training course will be held at the Police Training School under Inspector H. J. Paterson on Thursday, and Tuesday, commencing both evenings at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Training Part 1 (Squad Drill).

All members of the Police Reserve who have not yet passed out as efficient in Part 1 will parade in mufti at the Central Police Station for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises under Sergeant R. J. Hunt as follows:—

Chinese and Indian Companies on Thursday and Tuesday.

Flying Squad on Wednesday.

Fall in on each evening at 5.30 p.m. sharp.



Dye Ken
John Begg.

YE DON'T!
THEN GO TO

DONNELLY & WHYTE

Who will be pleased to supply your requirements.

TOLD BY THE PADRE.

ADVENTURES OF "GINGER" IN THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE ADVENTURE

When a fleet is at anchor Sunday morning is a time of great activity. At about eleven o'clock the sea becomes dotted with boatloads of religious conviction making their way to worship. Wesleyans are seen rowing to the ship in which their particular padre "hangs out"; Roman Catholics on their way to visit the priest in another ship; small boatloads of "other denominations" wind in and out of the fleet in search of their proper spiritual comfort. It is a great day for visiting.

Nearly every battleship contains some one of "fancy religion" for whom no occupation can be found on the Sabbath.

"But the worst I ever encountered in all my experience," said a petty officer, "was a Jew. He was the only one we had and we were a bit vague-like about the Jewish regulations; and he knew it! Well one day his sister died suddenly. Up he comes to ask for fourteen days' leave. 'What for?' we asked, suspicious at once. 'Why,' he said, 'to mourn over the body of course, according to the Jewish faith.' That didn't seem quite right to us, but we didn't want to be hard on him, so the padre wired to a rabbi, or something, and believe me, it was all flannel... just hisel from beginning to end."

The padre in a battleship gets to know all the bad hats.

"Some of the worst cases," said the padre wiping his spectacles and replacing them, "turn out rattling good fellows. I have known real bad lots suddenly reform, fellows whose conduct sheets ran into three editions."

"The excuses that are dished up from time to time are most elaborate. There was Jack, who asked leave to go to Hackney to see his old mother before she died. He obtained four days' leave and returned on the eighth! He went before the captain. He gave a vivid description of waiting for the train at Charing Cross, then he met an 'old ship' and they went to have a drink. 'And while we were havin' a drink, sir,' he said to the captain, 'one of these ere Bolsheviks comes into the bar and kind of sneers at us, and I, not wishin' to make a fracas in the King's uniform, made to go out, quiet as a lamb, when he ups and says something to which I took immejet exception.'"

"What did he say?" asked the captain. "I hardly likes to repeat it, sir." "Repeat it at once!" "Well, sir, what he said was—'Down with the King!'" "Well I couldn't stand it, sir." "So you left?" "No, sir I didn't." "And then?" "They thought 'e was dead, sir." "So you stayed four days to find out?" "No, sir, it would have been all right but for an intererin' cop." "Oh, I see."

"So," said the padre, "he went to the cells."

"Then there was the amazing Ginger. When I joined a new ship some years ago I saw a notice posted up: 'Volunteer wanted to be servant to the padre.' Under this was written a scrawny name and men were laughing at it. I heard such remarks as: 'What, Ginger?' 'Yus, Ginger.' Then Gaud 'elp the padre! Ginger turned out to be an elderly, retiring, but experienced individual whose Record filled three sheets. It was an appalling record."

"Ginger turned out to be a model servant as long as I saved his pay and doled out a shilling a time and never enough for him to go ashore with. However, at Constantinople I smashed my watch and I decided to send Ginger ashore with a friend to get it mended. The friend returned—but without Ginger!"

"The friend described how Ginger accused an Armenian watchmaker of stealing the 'jools' from the watch, which only cost me fifteen bob, so they could not have been too precious. However, in the course of the argument the Armenian found Ginger's fist on his nose, and when the general scrap which ensued was over Ginger had vanished. The friend was sure that he would turn up. He did! I was asleep in my bunk. Ginger entered, swaying, carrying a pail of hot water."

"Where the devil have you been, Ginger?" I asked.

"I won't have you scandalised, sir," he said, spreading his fingers like a star-fish in my direction!

"You're drunk," I said.

"Less and more," he replied, 'but I won't have you scandalised. They say we've the dirtiest cabin in this ship, and I won't have you scandalised.'"

"He then began to scrub the cabin until I kicked him out, whereupon a terrible row arose outside because some of his friends had gathered to hear the upshot of his return. It ended in a fearful fight. The strange thing is that on the following day Ginger, very meek, borrowed some money, went ashore, and returned with my watch. How he got it back is a mystery."

Some one entered and summoned the padre.

"I must go," he said. "Anhow, Ginger is now a trusted and respectable private servant."

"By the way, padre, how's the boy who dressed up?"

The padre laughed and went out. This is the story of the boy who dressed up. A young sailor of seventeen was told off to clean the ship's chapel. In the corner of the chapel was a cupboard in which the padre kept his robes. One day

when the ship was in harbour distinguished visitors were being shown over her.

"This," said a petty officer, "is the chapel."

He was horrified to see, leaning casually on the altar rail, a more or less religious figure which was certainly not the padre.

"And who," asked the distinguished visitor, "is this clergyman?"

"For once the composure of the Navy was shattered."

"That," said the petty officer, hustling the visitor from the chapel, "is probably some sort of curate!"

But he knew who it was, and the boy knew he knew; and so it went on until the captain knew, and then, of course the Lord High Executioner knew also!—H. V. Morton, in "Daily Express."

GALAXY OF AIRMEN.

CALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 14.

President Coolidge to-day entertained at luncheon a notable galaxy of American trans-oceanic bird-men.

Heading the list, of course, was Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, who was later in the day to receive a medal for his famed New York-to-Paris feat.

Lindbergh flew here from New York with his hardly less famous schoolteacher mother, thereby qualifying her as a "flier" so that she might attend the luncheon on a thoroughly honest and above-board basis, as they laughingly explained.

Mrs. Lindbergh decided at the last moment, however, that she would not attend the luncheon but would rest up and feel in good condition to enjoy the ceremony to-night when her son will receive the Hubbard Medal.

There was one other woman flier present—Miss Ruth Elder, recently arrived from Europe after her disastrous venture with Captain George Haldeman in the American Girl. Haldeman was with her to-day.

Clarence Chamberlain and Charles Levine, another flying pair and a more successful one because of their landing in Germany, were among the luncheon guests. Brock and Schlee of round-the-world speed fame, Art Goebel who won the Dole Contest trophy for his flight from Oakland to Honolulu, Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd, who flew a navy seaplane over the Atlantic, Bronte, Captain Davis and Maitland were also Coolidge guests.

The President expressed his profound admiration of the courage of the fliers and said they had made tremendous contributions to world aviation.—United Press.

FORD AND JAPAN.

TO BUILD MILLION DOLLAR PLANT.

Detroit, Michigan, Nov. 14.

Edsel Ford, son of the famed Henry and vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, to-day announced that plans have been completed and work will begin immediately upon a million dollar assembly plant at Yokohama, Japan.

The new plant will have a capacity of producing 200 Fords of the new forthcoming model each day by August of 1928, Ford said.

The Ford Company will also build a large bonded warehouse to store imported materials. Materials of the most durable and fireproof description will be employed in an effort to make the warehouse thoroughly fire and earthquake resisting, due to the frequent shocks in the Yokohama district.—United Press.

AIR OF REVOLT.

CHINESE CITY MASSES AFFECTED.

SENSE OF APPREHENSION.

Mr. Putnam Weale writes to the "Shanghai Times":

Just now the atmosphere in China is still the atmosphere of revolt, of sedition; and that is why there is a feeling of unrest. They city masses have become infected. Their peaceful characteristics have been replaced by a nervousness and a sense of apprehension, which are new in the history of this country. Men are sceptical where formerly they were trustful; they are increasingly rough, and increasingly filled with the mob-spirit which delight in seeing authority chastised. The young men have got back to the frame of mind of the Boxer Year; they wish to immolate themselves on the altar of their Fatherland; and they go to the execution ground chanting songs so reckless in spirit that they stir even in their guards that ever-present fanatical sense which is so peculiar to Asia. Even the scientific celebration which was to be held in Peking in honour of the centenary of the great Berthel had to be indefinitely postponed because it was feared that any congregation of students might give an excuse for a patriotic outburst impossible to suppress except by rifle fire. And rifle-fire in Peking to-day, with the dull growl of the howitzers firing in the hills always in the air, would be dangerous music for the listening millions.

Necessity of Peace.

In these circumstances there are not a few who speak of the necessity of peace. What about peace men inquire? Is it so completely impossible to find a formula which will allow these dogs of war to return to their kennels? What is it that is making Chinese fight among themselves so continuously, bestowing an amount of patient thought on the matter which if directed to better channels would do them infinite service? The answer is that although the military campaign could certainly be arrested without much difficulty by a few conciliatory moves, the war within the war (or behind it) is a much more difficult problem. What principles are to be accepted in China? What is the platform to be? It should be understood that it is no longer an idle discussion which is proceeding. Certain fallacious doctrines have taken hold of so many that the mere opening of a discussion might prove more provocation than the present slow drift of anarchy. It is not the Communist party which is dangerous in China; it is the fact that the Moscow Bolsheviks were sufficiently astute to see in 1925 that China has reached the crossroads; and that since foreign nations as a group could be looked upon as negligible, and would not do their duty, they had only to preach that a new day was dawning insistently enough to break down control. They played the part of Peter the Hermit and called for a crusade; they availed themselves of a Heaven-sent chance in a very assiduous fashion. Alying themselves to Sun-Yat-senism, and planting themselves behind the Canton Sun flag, they stage-managed one or two coups and claimed the credit for many others. They were successful as long as their disciples were poor and as their Staff retained control of the military machine. They understood the psychology of the Chinese as only Slavs can, since they, too, are entirely subjective and cannot understand objective truth. They infected their victims individually and rejoiced at their success. But they did not understand until too late that warfare in China is a trade, a basis industry; that their Staff could never succeed in turn-

ing it into a purse instrument of government to protect and propagate Bolshevism. The march on the Yangtze Valley was consented to by the Moscow Communists with much apprehension; they knew that once riches were in sight discipline and unity of control would vanish. They strove mightily to stop at least the advance on Shanghai, knowing that one rich city would make corruption universal. When Chiang Kai-shek would no longer listen they prompted the Nanking outrages; every other way having failed, the last possible method was to force the destruction of the advancing army by a foreign bombardment.

The grand plan for the Bolshevizing of China may have failed, but the administrative frame work which in 1925 still survived from the days of the Manchus has gone forever. There is now frankly nothing remaining but taxation-offices and city police which serve as the appendages to the armies. Until the provincial groups in the field have been defeated or scattered by Peking there is no way at all of talking peace, since you cannot ask men to surrender their peculiar way of earning a living until you have beaten them to obedience.

Money—or Its Lack.

But money, or the lack of it, will not that prove the dominant factor? No. No war has ever stopped for lack of money; so long as a population has food it can continue to fight. In China to-day, brought here by grim necessity, there is consequently a sudden concern about price-levels. Prices of prime necessities are now being regulated. As far as possible, with the primitive machinery available, profiteering is being dealt with in a summary way. It is dimly realised that a war of exhaustion has set in and that the grain-bins will play their allotted role. Although taxation is becoming more and more oppressive, purging it is relaxed wherever it conflicts with the demands of the population for fuel and food. Food is still very cheap and plentiful in most centres owing to the abundant autumn harvests, and nothing like a famine is anywhere in sight. Food will not play a great role just now no matter what it may do in the future.

FAKE POLICE.

PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED OPIUM "PLANTS."

Cebu, Nov. 14.

An investigation of alleged persecution of Chinese in Cebu by fake secret service agents has been requested by the Chinese vice-consul of this city. Yesterday the consul sent a vigorous letter of protest to the local authorities.

According to the consul's statements, many of the prominent Chinese business men have been subjected to searching of their homes by alleged secret service agents who claim to possess search warrants. In every instance these agents claim to have found opium, always in small amounts, and guarantee the Chinese immunity from arrest by paying a sum of money.

The searchers are thought to operate with confederates who plant a small amount of the drugs in the home of wealthy Chinese, to be found by the alleged secret service agent. In all such cases money has been demanded.

The consul said that the persons who had been making complaints to him were not addicts of the opium habit. He urged a strict investigation in order to avoid trouble in the future and asked that preventative steps be taken.—"Manila Bulletin."

P. I. POLICY.

UNCHANGED, SAYS PRES. COOLIDGE.

A DENIAL BY QUEZON.

Washington, Nov. 15.

Several recently published stories that the administration had changed its Philippine policy brought from the Whitehouse to-day a statement that President Coolidge still stood on the basis of faithful appreciation of the Jones law. That policy, it was said, means giving the Filipinos an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-government by the ability with which they comply with the Jones act.

"The President was represented as feeling that the act is fundamentally a good law which has given satisfactory results and which at present is working out very well. Although the President is ready to investigate any suggestion for a change in the Philippine policy, he feels that for the present the old policy must be continued."

President Coolidge has held numerous conferences with Henry L. Stimson regarding the islands, but it was emphasised at the Whitehouse that the question was not one that could be considered in the terms of personalities.

Senator Manuel Quezon and Commissioner Guevara to-day denied published reports of a new secret movement under way to revise the Philippine government so that American supervision will be removed. Mr. Quezon telephoned from New York that the "whole story is untrue."

The report said that Mr. Quezon with Senator McIntyre, had been working on a plan to establish the Canadian form of government in the Philippines. In denying the report, Mr. Quezon added, "We haven't discussed the matter with General McIntyre or the war department. We aren't aware of such a plan, unless it's the one sponsored by former Governor Carpenter."

Simultaneously, Commissioner Guevara declared that articles published in two Washington papers concerning the establishment of a semi-parliamentary form of government in the islands, were without foundation of fact. He said that neither he nor Senator Osmena had "submitted or discussed with officials of the government of the United States plans for a semi-parliamentary government for the Philippines. Those articles have as their objective the poisoning of the mind of the administration and people of the United States and Filipinos."

The articles were said to have been based on private cables from Manila to two high government officials, both of whom were unnamed. It was said that the new plan would remove every trace of American supervision, inspection and direction, and that the United States would only help the island government out of possible international entanglements.—Associated Press.



STRANGE FOODS.

CATS, RATS, SHARKS, AND CROCODILES.

SEAWORM STEW.

Meats and vegetables, the staple articles of diet in the temperate zones, comprise only a small part of the human food supply of the world, says Dr. Austin H. Clark, of the world-famous Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

"Fastidiousness is an attribute rapidly acquired by all peoples with increasing prosperity," he declares.

"We have thus eliminated from our list of edibles many items that are important economic factors elsewhere. We disregard cats and rats, for instance; yet when cooked in other countries and called rabbits there are not so bad."

Whale Meat.

"Sentiment, too, has always been against some foods, though they are eaten in some places, even in this country, and they are very good to eat, as I can testify. South American Indians eat monkeys, but the flesh is tough and strong."

"We have been known to eat skunks, and in some Eastern seashore places large fruit bats are higher esteemed."

"Chicken and rice three times a day formed my entire bill of fare once—for a period of six weeks. We then caught a whale, and I acquired forty pounds of good fresh meat."

"I still look back on that whale meat as the finest meat I ever tasted, resembling the best of beef, but more tender."

"Nearly all kinds of birds are eaten unless their flesh is nauseating, as in the case of vultures, or too bitter to be swallowed, as in the case of spruce grouse. Hawks are a delicacy, as are herons and parrots."

"I have even seen the English sparrow in our markets, and in days past our fathers feasted royally on robin pies."

"Some of the larger lizards, especially the iguanas, are delicious and in high favour whenever they can be procured. Crocodile meat is reckoned good food by the Afri-car, and the tails of alligators are enjoyed by Southern negroes."

Shark Intoxication.

"The crocodile appears regularly as a market food. In Siam and in Greenland the natives eat the flesh of the great Arctic shark; but an amateur may quickly succumb to what is known as shark intoxication."

"Fish eyes in the West Indies are considered a delicacy, and in North-Eastern Asia-bolled salmon eyes are a favourite dish. They resemble large blueberries. Sheep's eyes, too, are very popular in Asia Minor."

"Jellyfish often excite our interest because of their beautiful colouring. We never think of them as food, but jellyfish are eaten in Japan and the Inland Sea Islands."

"This dish, flavoured with condiments, is very appetising. The jellyfish in ages past was also relished as far north as Cornwall, England."

"The seaworms include one that is very important as food in many places in Polynesia. It is called the palolo, and when fully grown it averages about sixteen inches in length and makes a fine stew."

"Squids and octopus are in demand in many parts of the world and form the basis for an important industry, especially in the Sea of Japan. I know from personal experience that both are very good when properly prepared."

Caterpillars.

"The seventeen-year locust, or periodical cicada, was eaten boiled by the American Indians, but white settlers never used it except in the manufacture of soap."

"There exists in the eastern foothills of the Rockies a large moth, called the pandora. It has the longest life of all the moths, and its caterpillar larvae are particularly relished by the Pai-Utes in the Klamath region of Oregon."

"Quantities of caterpillars are gathered and dried for winter use. I have tried them, but they seem to fill my mouth with dust. The 'manna' of the Biblical ancients appears to be a term applied to these dried caterpillars or other insects."

"Grasshoppers, when they are abundant, are eaten by the Arabs, being ground up in hand mills as a substitute for flour, or boiled or stewed in butter. The Hottentots feast on them, too, and make a coffee-coloured soup from their eggs."

"Dried grasshoppers form an ingredient of the most delicious curries in Calcutta. White ants, too, are eaten by Hottentots, and remind you, if you close your eyes, of sweet-almond paste."

"Large earthworms are also swallowed by the singing girls of Japan in the hope that they will in some way improve their voices."

TRAIN SPEED LIMITED.

Soochow, Nov. 14.

The Nationalist Ministry of Communications has instructed the Soochow station master to the effect that as special martial law has been declared in the section between Soochow and Kungshan, trains travelling between these two places must not exceed 80 m. per hour.—"Kuo Wen."

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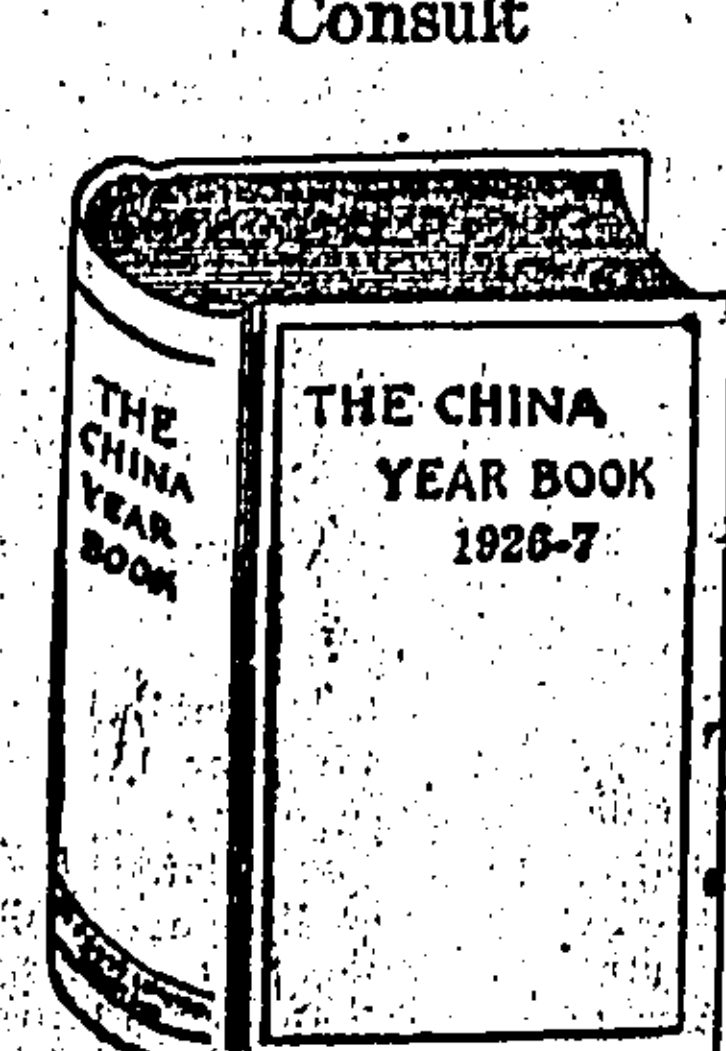
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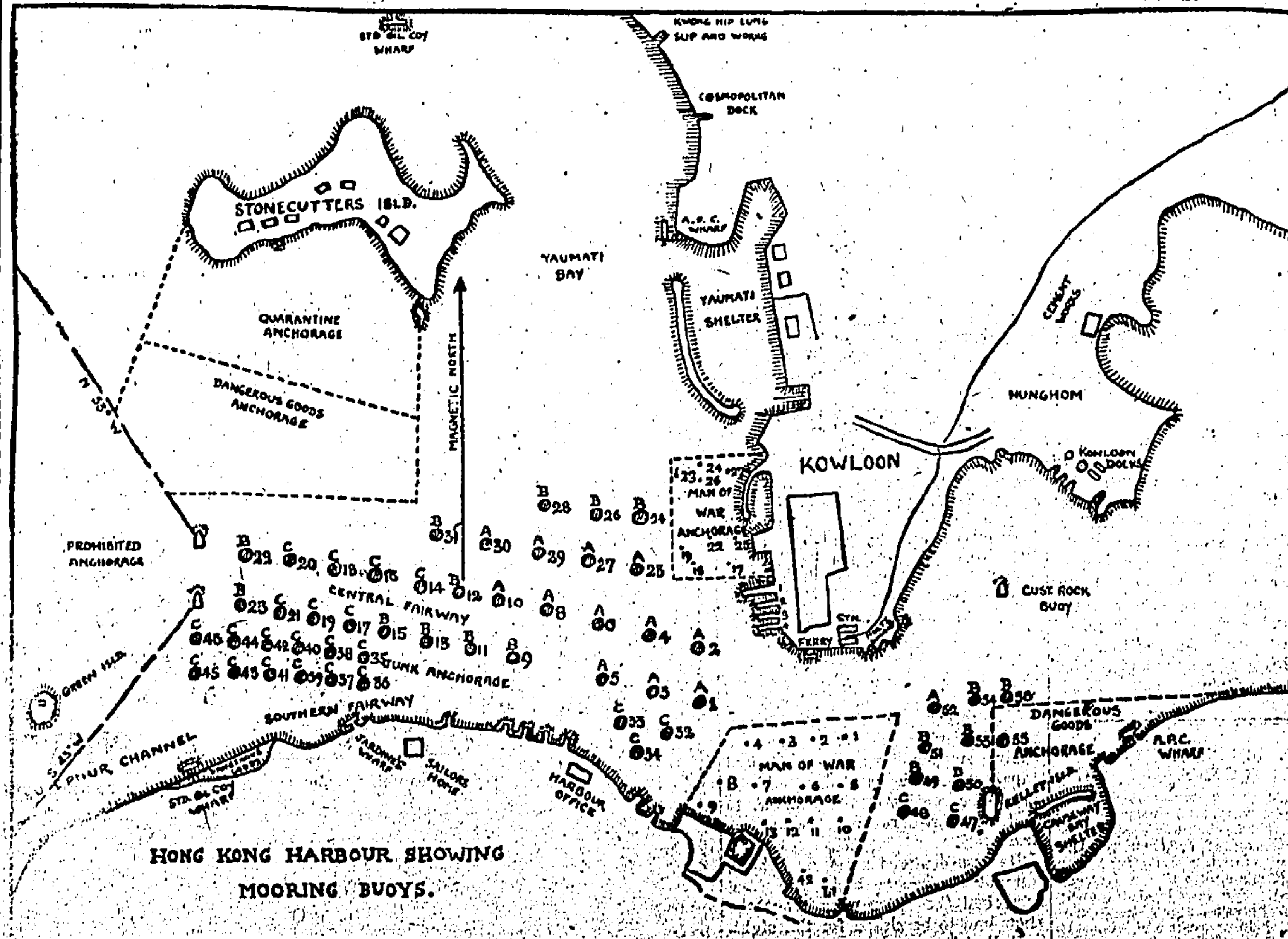
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MRS. FORESTIER.

EVIDENCE OF LADY FRIENDS
AT INQUEST.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.
Further evidence was heard by the Coroner, Mr. T. Morris in H. M. Police Court yesterday afternoon at the continuation of the inquest proceedings upon Mrs. E. T. Forestier who died at the Country Hospital on Sunday, November 6 as a result of an attack made upon her by an unknown assailant four days earlier with an axe.

Evidence was taken from Mr. J. Parsons, of the Salt Revenue Department, Chinese Government, husband of one of the lady friends who had arranged to play mah jongg with the deceased lady on the afternoon of the attack, and from Mrs. N. G. Pate, another friend and neighbour of the deceased who discovered the body lying in the kitchen in a pool of blood with an axe and short knife beside her.

The inquest was then adjourned to a date to be fixed when evidence will be heard from the police inspector who visited the scene of the crime in response to a telephone message received from Mr. Parsons, and from the doctor who first inspected the wounded woman as she lay upon the floor of her kitchen where the attack presumably occurred.

Mr. Parsons said that he drove his wife to the house of Mrs. Forestier on the afternoon of November 2. Upon arrival at the Avenue Haig Estate, where both Mrs. Forestier and Mrs. Pate lived, they met Mrs. Campbell, another lady invited to the house of Mrs. Pate for the afternoon. Mrs. Campbell was crying, said witness. This was at about 3.50 p.m. Asked why she was crying, Mrs. Campbell told witness that she thought Mrs. Forestier had been killed.

Lying In Pool Of Blood.

Witness immediately jumped out of his car, he said, and rushed to the front door of the Forestier's house. Finding this locked, he went around to the back door, the side gate being open. Witness first opened the mosquito door leading to the kitchen, and then the door proper, and upon entering the kitchen he saw Mrs. Forestier lying in a pool of blood on the floor. "I then made my way to the hall and telephoned to the Bubbling Well Police Station," said Mr. Parsons. "I also telephoned for an ambulance and afterwards to Mr. Forestier of the A.P.C. Then I returned by the same way and waited in the road for the police and the doctor to come up."

The Coroner—"Was there anything else by her side?"
Witness—"There was the axe, also a short knife. Her slippers were off."

Discovery Of Deceased.

Mrs. Pate then took the witness stand and related her discovery of the deceased. Mrs. Forestier re-

sided at 528 Avenue Haig Estate, said witness, while she resided at 524. Mrs. Campbell drove up to the Estate in her car and called to witness upon arrival, witness answering from her bath-room window. Mrs. Campbell called out that she had rung the bell of Mrs. Forestier's house and had received no answer. Witness then went down and tried the front door of 528 and finding this locked, rang the bell. Receiving no reply she went around to the back door and observed blood upon the first three steps outside it. Then, upon opening the door itself, witness saw Mrs. Forestier lying in a pool of blood on the floor of the kitchen. She ran at once to her house and telephoned for a doctor. The adjournment was taken at this stage.

CAROL AWAITS.

ROUMANIAN PRINCE HOPES
FOR LUCKY BREAK.

Paris, Nov. 16.

Persons close to former Crown Prince Carol of Roumania declared to-day that he is prepared to return to his native land immediately in the event that Bratiano, chief figure in the present Government and his principal enemy, is compelled to resign as a result of the acquittal of Manolescu.

All Roumania is deeply stirred over the acquittal, as Manolescu had been accused of conspiracy chiefly on a basis of his known attachment to Carol and efforts in Carol's behalf.

It is felt in many quarters that the rumoured coup establishing Carol on the throne now held by his six-year-old son King Michael, may be near at hand.—United Press.

Freed of Conspiracy.

Berlin, Nov. 15.

Dispatches from Bucharest to-day brought word that Manolescu, former Under-Secretary of Finance in the Roumanian Government and a leading figure in the alleged scheme for revolt in favour of the former Crown Prince Carol, has been acquitted after trial on charges of conspiracy.

The trial took place behind tightly closed doors and has been in progress for five days.

During the course of the hearing it is learned, General Alexander Averescu, Prime Minister under the late King Ferdinand, declared that no law exists by which Manolescu could be found guilty, inasmuch as Carol's interest in his native land is not a crime.

General Averescu further declared that before his death the late King Ferdinand conferred with Carol and discussed steps whereby the former Crown Prince—who had renounced his claim to the title because of love for his beautiful mistress—might return to Roumania.

During the course of the hearing just ended, Parliament sanctioned a measure for seizure and confiscation of any newspapers which might publish any account of the defence speeches or any mention of Carol, who was alleged to have received letters through the medium of Manolescu.—United Press.

MURDERS OF ALIENS.

U.S. MOVES TO STOP
THEM.

CHARGES AGAINST SMUGGLERS.

Washington, Nov. 1.

A campaign to end murders of aliens who attempt to enter the United States illegally has been started by the Coast Guard and Customs Bureau.

Reports to the treasury indicated that a number of foreigners have been killed by alien smugglers in the last year, by being dumped overboard from vessels.

Officials said the foreigners, usually illiterates, pay from \$100 to \$500 a place to be landed in America. They are frequently placed in sacks and told this is necessary so they will resemble freight. In fact, however, this ruse is intended to enable the smugglers to throw the human cargo overboard, if a Government ship pursues, it is said.

Murder charges will be placed against any smugglers found to have drowned their cargoes, it was stated.

Advices here indicate that frequently the foreigners are murdered before being thrown overboard, but that sometimes they are cast into the sea alive. Officials said several instances have been known where smugglers deliberately took aliens aboard on a promise to land them in America, murdered their passengers and returned to their home port without attempting to fulfill the contract.

The Italian embassy recently has been seeking to trace a report that a hundred or more Italians were killed by the alien smugglers, but investigation has failed to reveal any such wholesale slaughter of Italians.—United Press.

EXILED INDIANS.

REPORTED TO BE REFUGEES
IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Nov. 17.

Reports from Chengchow, Honan province, state that 20 Indian nationalists, who were recently driven from their country by the Indian government, have arrived at Chengchow and are guests at the headquarters of Marshal Feng Yuhsiang. They have brought pitiful stories of their plight in India, and Marshal Feng treats them with all consideration.

Marshal Feng is making use of the stories brought by the Indians in his propaganda work against foreign control of China and has instructed Chairman Que of the political committee to broadcast these stories as illustrating the evils of foreign control.—National Press.



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From	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23	Per
Shanghai	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24	Sunning.
Shanghai	FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25	Luchow.
Shanghai	FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25	Mongolia.
Europe via Suez (Letters & papers London, 27th Oct. & parcels 20th Oct.)	.....	Kashgar.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai.	SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27	Pres. Madison.
Manila	MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28	Pres. Cleveland.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai.	SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2	Pres. Adams.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai.	MONDAY, DECEMBER 5	Pres. Pierce.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai.	WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7	Emp. of Russia.

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For	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23	Per
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Samshui & Wuchow	Kochow
Manila	West Cayote
Amoy	Lai Sang
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Saigon	Talithybius.
Straits	Telemaclius
Java via Batavia	Cremor
Swatow	Tjinnanook
Amoy	Hydrangea
Halphong	Kweiyang
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 13th Dec. & Europe via Siberia. Parcels (23rd Nov.) 5 p.m. Registration (24th Nov.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25	Song Bo
Holchow, Pakhoi & Halphong	Chinhua
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong
Wei Hai Wei	Kueichow
Manila	Phebus
Shanghai & Japan	Kashgar
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, Dec. 23. K.P.O.—Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (26th Nov.) 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.—Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (26th Nov.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Mongolia.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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INDIAN REFORMS.

Commons and the Commission.

POLICY OF EXISTING ACT.

No Material Change In Spirit Of Law.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The House of Commons passed without discussion the second reading of the Indian Statutory Commission Bill.
Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, in moving the second reading, said that it was necessary to alter the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, which provided that a Statutory Commission was to be appointed at the expiration of ten years. The present Bill proposed to substitute for "ten years" the words "within ten years." In addition, it would be necessary, under provisions of the Act, to ask Parliament to concur in the submission of the names to His Majesty the King. A resolution to that effect would be tabled by himself and discussed on Friday.

Earl Winterton pointed out that the third Assembly under the Government of India Act would complete its period of life and the third Parliament would come to an end some time in the Spring of 1929, that was to say, when the Commission would probably have finished taking evidence and presumably before it had written its report. Therefore, the Government could claim that this Bill, though making a change in the letter, did not materially affect the spirit of that Act.

There was a recommendation of the Joint Act Committee of both Houses which was recognised in this country and in India as being unsurpassed in authority as the interpreting policy of the Act. The recommendation of the Committee was that no material change should be made in the Indian Constitution within ten years. On that point he had a two-fold answer to make. Firstly, this particular recommendation had reference to an earlier recommendation made in the Montagu-Chelmsford report that, after five years' experience of the working of the Act, proposals should be invited for its modification. In effect, the Joint Committee did not accept the Montagu-Chelmsford recommendation. The second answer was that no change was likely to be made as a result of the alteration of date until well after the ten years' period had been passed. The Statutory Commission would not report until at least well in the Summer of 1929, and presumably Parliament of that date would not be asked to deal with any alteration in the Act until the year 1930, or more than ten years after the passing of the Act.

It had been made clear by the statement made by members of the Government that in certain circumstances, it was intended to accelerate the date of the Statutory Commission, and that reasons had been given which had led the Government to decide that the Commission should now be appointed.—British Wireless Service.

RED DEPUTIES.

APPEAL COURT COMMUTES SENTENCES.

A FRENCH CASE.

Paris, Yesterday.
The Appeal Court has commuted the sentences of Duclos and Marty to 2 years and 3 years, respectively.—Reuter.

[Reuter cabled on September 27:—The Communist Deputies, Duclos and Marty, now in prison in Paris, have been sentenced again for inciting soldiers to disobedience. Duclos gets six years' imprisonment on each of six counts, and Marty five years' imprisonment on each of two counts. Each has also been fined 3,000 francs. The Communist Henri Barbe has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a 2,000 francs fine, and three others have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment each in contumacy.]

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai from Hong by the P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" were Mr. J. M. Gordon.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

Tampering With The Jury.

TEAPOT DOME SEQUEL.

Six Men Charged With Contempt Of Court.

Washington, Yesterday.
The Federal Government has brought proceedings in the District Columbia Supreme Court against Harry Sinclair and William Burns (head of the Burns Private Detective Agency) and four other men for contempt of Court based on alleged tampering of the jury in the first Teapot Dome Conspiracy trial in October.



HARRY F. SINCLAIR

Associate Judge Siddons ordered the accused to show cause on December 5 why they should not be adjudged in contempt of Court for attempting to bribe the jury.—Reuter's American Service.

Story of the Case.

Briefly told, the story of what has been called "the most famous political case since the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson" is as follows:—On November 30, 1921, Edward L. Doheny sent 100,000 dollars in cash to Mr. Albert B. Fall, who was then Secretary of the Interior. The money was carried from New York by Doheny's son in a "little brown satchel"—which for a time was famous in the annals of the case, until Mr. Doheny himself set the matter right by calling the receipt the "little black bag."

Five months later Doheny's Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company secured from Government a contract for the construction of oil storage tanks for the Navy at the Pearl Harbour base in Hawaii. This work was to be paid for with oil which the Navy received as royalty from drillers on the Teapot Dome and other Government oil reserves. Finding that there was not enough oil available from this source, Government, about seven months later, signed another contract giving Doheny's company drilling rights in the 32,000-acre naval oil reservation at Elk Hills, California—a transaction from which Mr. Doheny estimated a probable profit of 100,000,000 dollars.

President Harding's Order.
These contracts and leases were all negotiated under the general direction of the then Secretary of the Interior, with only technical assistance from the Navy, because President Harding, by an executive order dated May 31st, 1921, had transferred the Naval Oil Reserves from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior.

In 1923, these deals together with the leasing of the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve in Wyoming to Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, were made the subject of a Senatorial investigation, under the leadership of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.

In March, 1923, Mr. Fall resigned from the Cabinet, and a year later the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, who also had approved the contracts, resigned.
In May, 1925, Fall and Doheny were indicted on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government, the accusation being based chiefly on evidence brought out by the Senatorial investigation. Their trial, which lasted 23 days began on November 22, 1926. On December 16 the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/0.5/16.

THREE PRINCIPLES.

British Policy In China.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Useless To Bargain With Chaos.

London, Yesterday.

At the annual dinner of the China Association, referring to the Hankow agreement, Lord Peel, amid cries of dissent, said he hoped that when China began to settle down it might be recognised that it was the British Government which took the important step of trying to deal with Chinese nationalism to the best of its lights. Until a stable government was established, the Government would not depart from their policy of neutrality.

A Statement Cheered.

Mr. Hilton Young was loudly cheered when he laid down as the three underlying principles of Britain's Chinese policy: first, that the interests of Britain and China, in the development of international trade, were identical; second, that it was of the profoundest interest to Britain that the British Government should assert itself and maintain in China conditions possible for trade to British merchants and bankers; third, that it was useless in the present conditions to seek to bargain with chaos.

[A cable published yesterday stated:—At the China Association dinner in London, Lord Southborough declared that until Chinese Nationalism could furnish some evidence, of constructive capacity, the safeguards under which British trade has hitherto been conducted should not be further weakened.

The dissolution of the British concession at Hankow had been most harmful to British interests there and in the Yangtze valley. The safeguards represented by the concessions should be temporarily maintained, and the negotiations for a radical change in the nature of the British concession at Tientsin should not be continued. (Cheers.)]

BELGIAN CABINET.

OUTGOING PREMIER MAKES CHANGES.

RESULT OF DISPUTE.

Brussels, Yesterday.
The outgoing Premier, M. Henri Jaspar, formed a new Cabinet. Four Socialist Ministers have replaced two Liberals and two Christian Democrats. M. Paul Hymans will be Foreign Minister.

M. Jaspar also takes the portfolio of the Colonies and M. Hymans that of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

U. S. FLOODS.

DAMAGE IN NEW ENGLAND ASSESSED.

Washington, Monday.
The damage in the recent New England floods amounts to nearly \$6,000,000.—Reuter's American Service.

[A cable of Nov. 5 stated, Inter alia:—

Damage amounting to many millions sterling is reported from the flood areas in New England. The towns of Montpelier and Barre are believed to be the severest sufferers. Almost every town in the flood district has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars as the result of factories and bridges being swept away.]

FLOODS IN PERAK.

Water Once More Invades Ipoh.

Another disappointment was in store for Ipoh on the night of Nov. 10 caused again by the break in the weather followed by the inevitable flood. There was fine weather on Nov. 9 right up to the time offices generally close for the day. The aspect looking northwards about that time was anything but cheerful. Rain clouds blotted out the distant landscape and within a short space of time it was pouring in Ipoh. The rain ceased about 8.30 p.m. and it was not thought likely that it would cause the river to rise. This thought was short-lived, for within the space of a few hours the river was noticed to have crept up to a level with its right bank. An hour or so later the rich and motor vehicles which one generally sees stalled at the bottom end of Hale Street were hurriedly removed higher up the street, and in due course the water invaded the town once more, running up as far as Belfield Street between Hale Street and Panglima Street.

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